The Outlook

JUNE 13, 1917

Offices, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

THE LIBERTY LOAN

After Friday of this week (June 15) the subscription books to the Liberty Loan will be closed.

In subscribing to the Liberty Loan the first step is to make application on the Government application blank, which may be obtained from any bank. The bank will act without charge. Payment may be made in four ways: (1) in full; or (2) two per cent down and the balance in installments during June, July, and August; or (3) by the bank for its depositor, with a charge of the necessary amounts to the depositor's account during such other months as may be more convenient for him; or (4) by the employer for his employee, who may reimburse the employer for the bonds in weekly or monthly installments.

Persons subscribing for bonds through their regular banks may give their savings bank books with their drafts, payable to July 1, as security, the drafts to be presented to the savings banks on July 1. Savings bank depositors may thus provide against a loss of interest which otherwise would result from withdrawals of savings funds prior to July 1.

While the past week has seen a great addition in the numbers of those who expect to subscribe for the loan, it cannot be too often said that the success of this loan will be measured even more by the numbers who subscribe than by the dollars subscribed. Indeed, the subscription to a tax-exempt loan by a few might merely indicate that certain persons wanted to evade their taxes quite as much as that they wanted to win the war.

At a meeting of the Merchants' Association in New York City Mr. Thomas W. Lamont pointed out the lesson in thrift and investment which we might learn from England's experience: "The first loan in Great Britain," he said, "was subscribed for by less than two hundred thousand persons; the last was subscribed for by eight million. That is the sort of thing we want here, the teaching of this lesson of thrift and investment to millions of people, and, if we can teach it, we will have created permanent springs of wealth that will be a source of income for the Nation through future years."

Mr. Lamont also indicated the moral lesson involved in that the people through their investment in such a loan establish a more personal relation to their Government.

And Secretary McAdoo, in a speech at another meeting, gave to the campaign for the Liberty Loan a vigorous "slogan" when he said: "Are we going to be more tender with our dollars than we are with the lives of our sons? A thousand times no!"

June 5 was Registration Day for those of conscript ages. Every day from now till June 15 should be as solemn and significant a registration day for those who have yet to subscribe to the Liberty Loan.

THE POET OF A GREAT LOAN

Here is a poem written in *May, 1861*, when the people of the Northern States were being urged to subscribe for a Government loan:

TAKE THE LOAN

BY EDWARD EVERETT HALE

Come, freeman of the land,
Come meet the great demand,
True heart and open hand,
Take the loan.

For the hopes the prophet saw,
For the swords your brothers draw,
For liberty and law,
Take the loan.

Ye ladies of the land,
As ye love the gallant band,
Who have drawn a soldier's brand,
Take the loan.

Who would bring them what she could,
Who would give the soldier food,
Who would stanch her brother's blood,
Take the loan.

All who saw our hosts pass by,
All who joined the parting cry,
All who bade them do or die,
Take the loan.

As ye wished their triumph then,
As ye hope to meet again,
And to meet their gaze like men,
Take the loan.

Who would press the great appeal,
Of our ranks of serried steel,
Put your shoulder to the wheel,
Take the loan.

That our prayers in truth may rise,
Which we press with streaming eyes,
On the Lord of earth and skies,
Take the loan.

What was true in 1861 is true in 1917. Buy a Liberty bond.

BEFORE AND AFTER REGISTRATION DAY

Opposition to the registration of men available for the draft under the provisions of the law did not develop very seriously in any part of the country. The most serious disturbances occurred before the actual day of registration. In Cleveland an anti-draft demonstration reached almost the dimensions of a small riot, so did a similar demonstration in New York City on June 4. Prompt action, however, by the Attorney-General and local and Federal authorities served to check any prospect of serious trouble. Registration Day itself passed off with little disorder and with dignity and determination. The day itself was in many instances celebrated as a holiday. In some cases the men liable to service were escorted to the registration booths with music. In others, patriotic meetings made of the day an occasion in which the Nation was dedicated to service. The conduct of the Nation on Registration Day was a credit to its citizenship.

WHAT ARE THE RIGHTS OF OBJECTORS?

There seems to be a good deal of confusion in the country as to the rights of those who object to the Draft Law, a body of people which, as Registration Day showed, is extremely limited in size. In the first place, it can be said emphatically that no man has an ethical or a legal right to urge others to resist the draft even though every one has a legal and moral right to urge the repeal of the Draft Law. If any individual finds it against his conscience to fight, whether he is a Friend or not, he, of course, has an ethical right to refuse to register and to refuse to go to war if he is drafted. This ethical right, however, as a natural consequence, demands that the objector accept the penalty which follows any infringement of the law.

Many of those who are arguing for a legal and a moral right to resist the law use as their stock argument the phrase, "Dare to be a Daniel." But Daniel neither resisted the law nor urged his fellow-Jews to resist it. He simply disobeyed the law and took the penalty. So did his three friends. The opposition to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Fugitive Slave Law is another instance in kind. There were many who refused obedience to that law and submitted to the penalty. Only an insignificant handful either resisted the law or urged others to resist it. The armed conflicts in Kansas were not the results of resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law, but to the lawlessness of the border ruffians.

Resistance to law is justified only when a revolution itself is justified. Not only the peace and stability, but the freedom, of a democratic nation rest on the truth that as there are a public opinion and a public will, so there is a public conscience. When that public will and public conscience are made manifest in public law, it is the duty of the minority to accept it if they can, and to submit to the prescribed penalty if they cannot. The doctrine that a minority may resist any law which they think unjust spells either anarchy or despotism.

CONSCRIPTION IN CANADA AND CANADIAN POLITICS

Canada faces to-day a serious political crisis. The Premier has called for conscription to support her armies on the western front, but against such a policy decided opposition has developed, especially in the French-Canadian Province of Quebec. It is reported that, faced by this active opposition, Premier Borden, the Conservative, has made overtures to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the great Liberal leader, in the hope that a coalition Government can be formed. Premier Borden owes his position to an unofficial coalition between the Conservatives and the Nationalist party. How shaky a foundation such a combination supplies for the Premier may be realized from the statement of Henri Bourassa, leader of the Nationalist party in Quebec, who says, "It is useless to disguise the truth; two million French-Canadians in a block are opposed to conscription."

To understand the attitude of Quebec toward conscription and the significance of anti-conscription demonstrations on the part of French-Canadians it is necessary to go back to the year 1909, when, acting upon a unanimous resolution of the House of Commons, Sir Wilfrid Laurier undertook, as part of the Liberal policy, the formation of a Canadian naval service, which was to be so formed as to co-operate readily with naval forces of other parts of the British Empire in time of war. This policy of Sir Wilfrid's was attacked by a group of men in Quebec calling themselves Nationalists on the score that it meant participation by Canada in European wars. So successfully did the Nationalists conduct their campaign in the first by-election in the Province of Quebec after the inauguration of the naval policy that Sir Wilfrid's candidate was defeated and the Nationalists' candidate returned. The Conservative party in Quebec refrained from placing a candidate in the field at the time of this election and gave tacit assistance to the Nationalists. When the Federal elections of 1911 were held, the Conservative party made a secret alliance with the Nationalists. It was agreed that Liberal candidates should be opposed by Nationalist candidates in a number of constituencies, and by Conservatives in others, and that where the Nationalists were opposing the Liberals they should be assisted by Conservative funds and electoral support. The attack against Laurier was to be not on reciprocity, which was popular in Quebec, but on the naval policy, which, it was urged, meant conscription. Conscription was pictured in hideous terms. So successfully was this campaign of prejudice conducted against Sir Wilfrid that, with Conservative aid, the Nationalists carried some seventeen seats, and received in recognition of their services three of the portfolios in Sir Robert Borden's Cabinet. The Nationalist party, instead of vanishing after the election of 1911, gained a consciousness of its power which it theretofore had not had, and the present campaign in the Province of Quebec against conscription is the logical sequence of these events.

This is the political history of the present situation. Combined with these recent political difficulties are the historic differences between the Canadians of English ancestry and those of French ancestry—a difference of race, religion, and attitude towards life. The sons of English Canadians who have volunteered so readily for the war and who have seen the slow process of recruiting in the French Provinces are naturally turning to conscription in an attempt to make their French-Canadian compatriots carry their share of the burden of war. The French-Canadians, on the other hand, with no marked lov for England and with a sentiment towards France broken be cause of religious differences, and with no great understandin of the causes for which the Allies have taken up their arms are naturally to be found in opposition to any plan for con scription.

It is a difficult situation which confronts our northern neigh bor. It seems unlikely that conscription can be adopted b Canada without the open support of the country at a genera election.

A LULL IN THE FIGHTING

For the week ending June 6 less activity than for the tw or three weeks preceding was shown on both the western an the Italian fronts. There are two explanations of this: th German theory, as announced in German newspapers, is tha the spring offensives have reached their climax and have bee stopped; the other theory is that this is another of those lulls i the fighting which precede and presage new offensives. This latte theory is in every way the more probable one, both if we con sider the history of the campaigns and if we look at th special circumstances in each case. The British, in particular are reported to be strengthening their lines for "a new smash," and the entire history of their advance is that of slow but stead movements following brief periods of preparation. The fightin on this front was most intense about June 4 in the neighbor hood of Lens, which again is threatened so seriously that evacua tion by the Germans is possible.

From the Italian front comes the statement that the ke position of Duino is under increasingly violent attack. Th Austrians claim to have made gains on the Carso Plateau an to have taken over six thousand prisoners in one day.

The weekly report of submarine losses due on June 7 is, a usual, foreshadowed by a general statement from London, i which it is noted that in one day of the week there were abso lutely no losses of British merchantmen, a thing which has no happened for a long time, while the general report for the week is said to be in some respects the best since unrestricted sub marine warfare began. On June 6 our State Department offi cially announced that an American merchant vessel had sunk a submarine after a running fight in which the American shi fired twenty-five shots and the submarine thirty-five.

Attacks by German airplanes on English towns during th week killed a comparatively few innocent civilians, but did n serious military damage. Zeppelin raids seem to have bee abandoned.

THE CRITICAL SITUATION IN RUSSIA

The most divergent views exist in Russia and outside o Russia as to the outcome of the abnormal and chaotic political an military condition of the country. The best that can be said i that lapse of time is working for the passing of the danger point without the threatened anarchy and dissolution of Russi as a great factor in the decision of the future of Europe.

A hopeful view is that presented in the New York "Times" by Professor Boris Shatzky, now in this country, who speak apparently with some authority for the Provisional Govern ment of Russia. Professor Shatzky is confident that the Pro visional Government "is moving straight toward the electio of a National Assembly which will decide on a Constitutio and form a permanent government for Russia." He admit that this is a gigantic task, but is informed that the prepara tions are actively going on for the election of delegates, to tak place in about four months. Professor Shatzky declares tha there is not one responsible man in Russia who speaks of separate peace, and that the Russian army will undertake a bi offensive before long. There is some confirmation of this vie in the recent action by the Soldiers' Delegates in Genera Brusiloff's army, who passed unanimously a resolution urgin an offensive campaign at once, while a congress of delegates o officers in Petrograd, according to a cabled report, decided by "huge majority" in favor of an immediate advance.

A less hopeful view is expressed by Colonel Repington, th military critic of the London "Times," who thinks that, a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

best, the situation in Russia will prolong the general campaign a year, "unless, contrary to all reasonable anticipation, the Russian armies are enabled to renew promptly the mighty deeds of their past." Colonel Repington points out that all the great offensives by our allies this spring were largely based on the plan of removing the German pressure on Russia preliminary to a great offensive by Russia, for which, he says, men and munitions in Russia were ready. The campaign on the western front and the operations in Mesopotamia and Palestine were planned to this end, and have accomplished just what was intended—namely, to make necessary the transfer of Germany's best troops from the Russian to the French and Belgian fronts and the substitution for them of inferior German troops. If the large strategic plan of the year is to be carried out, Russia must respond quickly in the military field.

The incident at the fortress of Kronstadt seems, after the lapse of a week, to have been less dangerous and more sporadic in nature than at first appeared. The fortress was seized by the local council of the Soldiers' Delegates, under the leadership of a young revolutionary leader of the firebrand type. The Provisional Government, it is said officially, has ample forces to reduce the fortress. But it prefers to isolate Kronstadt (the fortress is on an island) and try to bring the rebels to reason through delegates from the main body of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, who are now striving to that end. On June 6 the Council declared that "the seizure of the city was an adoption of power contrary to the policy of the Russian revolutionary democracy."

The reported arrest of the Grand Duke Nicholas, presumably on a charge of having conspired against the Provisional Government, is also in part contradicted. It is now declared that he has not been formally arrested, but is on his estate in the Crimea under special observation because of representations made to the Provisional Government—a distinction which, after all, does not seem to be a very important difference.

The retiral of General Alexeief as Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Armies has a double aspect. It is discouraging in that the cause alleged is that he made a speech protesting against the control of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates over military matters. It is gratifying, however, to record that General Alexeief has been succeeded by General Brusiloff, who is a splendid soldier, a stanch patriot, and a firm upholder of authority.

AMERICA TO RUSSIA

The American Commission, headed by Mr. Elihu Root, has arrived in Russia, and there are great hopes that it will exercise a beneficial effect on the Russian situation. The despatch announcing the arrival of the American Commission in Russia was dated June 3 from "a Russian port," was marked "via Tokyo," and contained the statement that the Commission would arrive in Petrograd about June 17.

The American Rights League, of which Mr. George Haven Putnam is President, has prepared a letter to the Russian people to be cabled in full to the Russian newspapers. It is signed by a selected group of prominent Americans representing different shades of opinion. It points out that Americans as defenders of the principle of democracy in four wars, and as allies with Russia in the present struggle to make the world safe for democracy, may properly feel confident of being recognized as friends of the Russian Revolution and may offer counsel. This counsel points out the injury threatening Russia from the secret plots of the Germans who are now doing in Russia what they tried to do in America. It warns the Russian people against this plot, and declares frankly and boldly the insidious injury to the world in the "ambiguous slogan, 'Peace without annexation or indemnities.'" The letter continues:

> To those in both our lands who speak of peace without annexation or indemnities let us frankly say: "If you mean by this a peace which shall not permit seizure of the homes and fields of our enemies, we are at one with you. If you oppose the forcible conquest of alien lands and the violent enslavement of alien peoples, our opposition is no less strong than yours. If you desire no punitive indemnities designed to humiliate and impoverish the countries which provoked this war, then our desires are equally the same. If this be what you mean by peace without annexation or indemnities, then would we welcome such a peace.
>
> But if by "no annexation" you mean that the Teutonic robbers should not hand back the sacred soil of Russia, Serbia, and Rumania, forcibly torn from Slavic hands to-day, or that they should not restore the territory of Russia's brother Slavs in Bosnia and Herzegovina, wrested from them with equal ruthlessness but yesterday; if you mean that they need not surrender the blood-soaked fields of innocent Belgium and the devastated lands of northern France, conquered by autocratic militarism to-day, nor restore to its rightful allegiance the fair province of Alsace-Lorraine, enslaved by that same militarism but yesterday; if you mean that stricken Armenia, rescued by Russian armies from Turkish tyranny, should be abandoned to renewed massacre and pillage at the hands of the Turks and Kurds; if by "no indemnities" you mean that just reparation for actual damage done in the invaded territories shall not be made by those who wrought the awful havoc, that heroic Belgium shall be abandoned to helpless contemplation of her ruined country with no hope of rehabilitation; that the gallant France who hurried to Russia's side in the unequal battle must out of her poverty repay the millions stolen from her people for the enrichment of Germany or wantonly destroyed for the purpose of weakening the future development of France; if you mean that upon the innocent victim shall fall the burden of restoring ravished lands, while the guilty aggressor is left to the profitable enjoyment of the fruits of his robberies, then do we say to you, "The people of free democracies know how to die, but they do not know how to make an unjust, dishonorable peace."

AMERICANISM AND SOCIALISM

John Spargo is in many respects the ablest American writer on Socialism, and has held high office in the Socialist party. The fact, therefore, that John Spargo has resigned from the Socialist party is of National—and in the present circumstances, international—significance.

In resigning, Mr. Spargo makes it clear that he does not renounce Socialism. He resigns because he believes the party has ceased to be an efficient instrument for the advancement of Socialism, and, as he says in his letter to the international secretary of the party, "is probably the greatest single obstacle to the progress of Socialism in America."

The reason he gives is that the Socialist party has, in his opinion, "been committed to a programme essentially unneutral, un-American, and pro-German," and "has been placed in the position of favoring precisely the things desired by the German Foreign Office, and of opposing the things which the German Foreign Office opposed."

He specifies: When Germany was demanding that America warn its citizens from going by sea to certain countries, the Socialist party echoed the German demand. When Germany demanded an American embargo on munitions—an embargo which would impose on this and every other country a colossal military system—the Socialist party again echoed the demand. Later, when diplomatic relations were severed, the Socialist Emergency Committee repeated this demand. Leading American spokesmen and journalists of the Socialist party "have made the most nauseating apologies for the betrayal of international Socialism by the German Socialist majority, and have been as silent upon the outrages committed in Belgium as the most loyal subjects of the Hohenzollern dynasty could desire." Belgium, he declares, merited the support of the Belgian Socialists, and Germany merited the opposition of the German Socialists. A victory for German militarism, Mr. Spargo says, "would be a supreme disaster to civilization, a serious check to the international Socialist movement, and a terrible menace to the United States and its democratic institutions."

In citing the fact that his English birth has been offered as an explanation of his sentiments, but also citing the fact that those of his critics who have advocated a policy that "would fit into the plans of Germany . . . have loudly proclaimed their freedom from nationalist bias despite their foreign birth and lineage," he further comments, "Internationalism is not anti-nationalism. Internationalism presupposes nationalism. . . . That is why we have always stood by the small nationalities in their struggles for independence."

Coming from England to this country because it offered greater opportunities, he acquired privileges, he says, which

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

carried with them certain obligations, and when later he took the oath of citizenship he did so without any reservation whatsoever. "Loyal support to this Nation in the present war," Mr. Spargo asserted, "is coincident with loyalty to the fundamental institutions, without which there can be no Socialist organization of the world."

The position which Mr. Spargo repudiates has long appeared to many to be not only stupid and mischievous, but even ludicrous. The Socialists who have taken the pro-German position have been claiming that the State should control the individual activities of the community, even if individual liberty is limited; and now that the State is proposing because of war to act as a unit, not only in defense, but also in industry, they are up in arms against it.

Other leading Socialists besides Mr. Spargo have repudiated this view of the Socialist party.

Mr. Spargo's action is likely to win new respect for Socialism because it will help to dissociate Socialism from sedition in the minds of many who ought to know the real significance of this world-wide movement. To any one who has made a study of the Socialist movement from its early days to the present it is clear that the position of Mr. Spargo is wholly in accord both with its traditions and with its principles.

THE ITALIAN MISSION

The visits to this country of the British and French Missions are being followed by the visit of an Italian Mission, headed by Prince Ferdinand of Savoy, better known as the Prince of Udine (a cousin of King Victor Emmanuel), and containing such influential members as Senator Guglielmo (William) Marconi, the world famous inventor; Signor Arlotta, formerly Minister of Transportation; and Signor Nitti, formerly Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.

Following the custom established by the British and French Missions, the Italian Mission has been formally received by Congress, and its head, the Prince of Udine, has addressed the Senate and House of Representatives. The address before the Senate, in particular, contains certain phrases which accurately define Italy's peculiar attitude towards the war, as distinguished from that of any of the other Powers. We quote from it as follows:

> Nearly three years have elapsed since Europe, without any justifying motive, perhaps without any motive at all beyond the will of a small military oligarchy, was driven into the greatest conflict which human history records. . . .
>
> You decided to take part in the war, not by a sudden impulse, but after having seen its full extent and measured all its horrors. And, though you were able to choose freely between the tranquillity of a peace resigned to evil and the pain of a participation which will require at your hands sacrifices of wealth and of lives, you did not hesitate. . . .
>
> Italy . . . entered into the war with aims equal to those which you pursue. Her territory had not been invaded, her insecure boundaries had not been violated. Our people understood that the sacrifice of free nations was the prelude to their own sacrifice, and that we could not remain indifferent without denying the very reasons of our existence.
>
> Italy has suffered more than any other nation in Europe the horror of foreign domination, the martyrdom of invasion and pillage; and therefore she will never forget the principles which presided over her birth and which constitute her strength and her defense.
>
> Italy wants the safety of her boundaries and her coasts, and she wants to secure herself against new aggressions. Italy wants to deliver from long-standing martyrdom populations of Italian race and language that have been persecuted implacably and are nevertheless prouder than ever of their Italian nationality.
>
> But Italy has not been, and never will be, an element of discord in Europe; and as she willed her own free national existence at the cost of any sacrifice, so she will contribute with all her strength to the free existence and development of other nations. . . .
>
> May God protect our two nations! Italy, which has given the world three civilizations, considers herself worthily at your side in this hour, full of sorrow, it is true, but also great because of its moral nobility. A day will come when we shall be proud of our suffering and when our sacrifices will be rewarded. Let us endeavor, gentlemen, to bring that day nearer which shall put an end to the sorrows of so many who are suffering and dying without guilt. Let us hasten its coming, worthy representatives of the American people, by our firm will to obtain the victory and by our complete solidarity of ideals, of sacrifices, and of deeds.

THE LATEST CHINESE REVOLT

The latest Chinese revolt has a strong Manchu accent. Its leader, who, it is rumored, is now called Dictator of the Provisional Government, Hsu Shi-chang, is one of the older statesmen of China and was Viceroy of Manchuria under the monarchy. He became Prime Minister during the régime of the late President Yuan Shi-kai, and at the President's death resigned his office.

The revolt, which has just come to a head, began apparently in March when reports asserted that the military governors of twelve provinces proposed to restore the Manchu dynasty. These men doubtless relied upon the statement of Dr. Goodnow, when Adviser to the late President of China (and upon which that ruler relied in attempting himself to become Emperor), that a monarchy is better suited to China than a republic. If the Chinese really long for a monarchy, the logical candidate for the throne is, of course, Pu-yi, who is now eleven years old. He has already been Emperor. He reigned for about two years as the nephew and heir of the late Kuang-shu. He has been carefully educated and, it is announced, is about to proceed to America to complete his studies. It would indeed be interesting if the product of American educational civilization were one day to mount the Dragon Throne.

Our immediate interest in this latest revolt, as distinguished from others, lies in its connection with the present war. It will be remembered that some time ago China espoused the cause of the Allies. She did this, not only because it seemed right to do so from the standpoint of morality, but also because, from the standpoint of material interest, it would solve the questions of the payment of the Boxer indemnity and the revision of the Chinese customs tariff. The German Minister to Peking was handed his passports, but no declaration of war came, as was expected. It would now seem as if the pro-war party, resentful of the Government's seemingly pusillanimous attitude, was determined to force the issue.

The pro-war party is also at odds with the Chinese Parliament over questions involved in the proposed permanent Constitution.

The fact that some of the revolters have pro-Japanese leanings has indicated to some observers who do not trust Japan that Japan has had a hand in the movement.

CONGRESS

On Saturday, June 2, the House of Representatives adjourned until Wednesday, June 6, the reason given being that there was nothing to do. On Wednesday, June 6, the Senate adjourned until Friday, June 8, in order to honor the Confederate veterans holding a reunion in Washington.

While Congress takes a holiday the Spy Bill, which contains some provisions of particularly pressing importance (notably the embargo section), and the Army and Navy Deficiency Bill await action by the House. The Deficiency Bill provides for immediately needed appropriations, especially the appropriation of $750,000,000 to make possible the carrying out of the shipbuilding programme. Contractors have been impatiently waiting in Washington until Congress should financially empower the Shipping Board to enter into agreements with them; meanwhile the German destruction of existing shipping proceeds inconsiderately without waiting on the House of Representatives.

The measures recently passed by it—the Food Production Bill and the War Tax Bill—have now met deserved revision by the Finance Committee of the Senate, the appropriations for the Food Bill being cut in two from the Administration proposal, and the amount as well as the incidence of the Tax Bill materially changed.

The reduction of the amount took place because it was seen that excessive taxes would restrict production, and, in particular, would deplete the surplus available for investment in the Liberty Loan; moreover, it was recalled that it would suffice to raise not over $1,250,000,000 to do as much in our first year of the war as Great Britain did in her third year.

More important still was the readjustment of the House bill,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

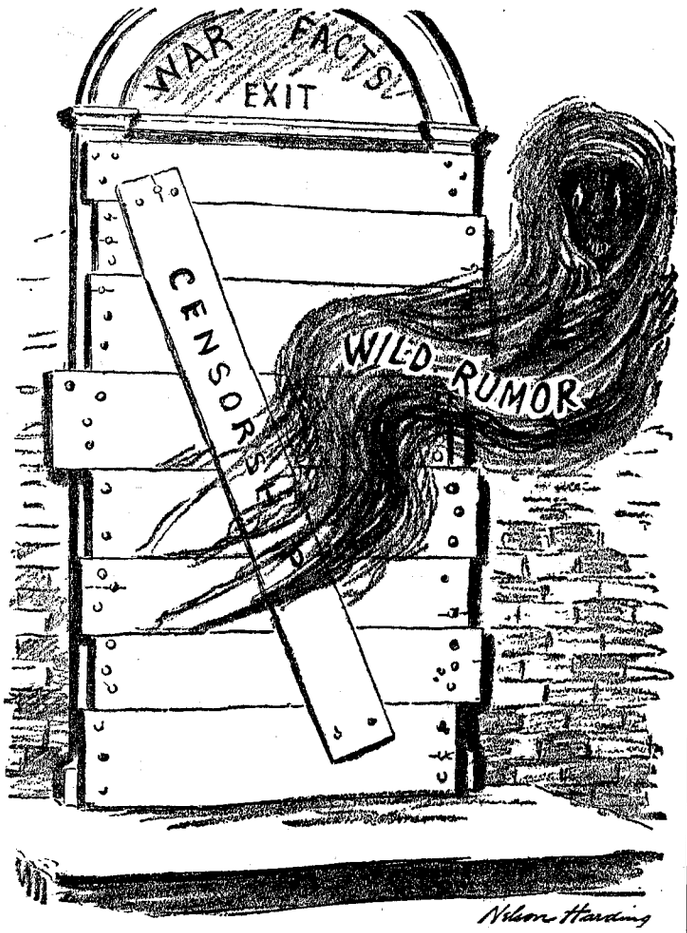
Cassel in the Baltimore News

GETTING THERE!

Cassel in the Milwaukee Sentinel

NOTHING SEEMS TO GROW

Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle



BETTER THE TRUTH THAN THIS

Rehse in the New York World

METROPOLITAN MOVIES

"Vat you tink of dis var mit der Vaterland, Schmidt?"
"Vell, your Heinrich he joins der National Guard und my Ernst he goes mit der Boy Scouts. Now vat YOU tink?"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

which had proceeded to extreme height in the imposition of the income tax, had imposed a pernicious retroactive tax, had continued the present unjust and unworkable basis for a doubling of the excess profits tax, had failed to exhaust the resources of stamp taxes (a bank check tax which might have brought in $250,000,000 being omitted), had included a confiscatory second-class mail matter provision, had levied taxes on gross receipts instead of upon commodities, and upon commodities had imposed unwarranted burdens. The revision now made of the income tax, excess profits tax, and the whisky and tobacco taxes, the elimination of the flat tariff advances, and the inclusion of taxes on tea, coffee, cocoa, and sugar, on freight transportation, on automobiles, and on club dues and luxuries, should produce the amount desired.

Of these taxes the one which has attracted the widest attention is that on whisky. It unites one of the objects of the Food Bill with one of the objects of the Tax Bill—that is to say, it would conserve the foodstuffs used in manufacturing distilled spirits and would also curtail liquor consumption. The provision imposes a tax of no less than $20 a bushel upon all foodstuffs used in manufacturing distilled spirits for use as beverages (a tax designed obviously to save grain for food purposes) and doubles the present tax of $1.10 a gallon on liquor. Thus, if the bill as revised in the Senate becomes law, a man who now pays about a dollar a quart for whisky will then pay nearer three dollars for it. The tax on beer as fixed in the House bill will stand, the Senate being indisposed towards prohibiting the brewing of beer or other malted beverages.

The next most discussed change is that embodied in the resolution adopted by the Senate Finance Committee against increasing second-class postage rates and favoring the levy of a direct flat two per cent tax upon advertising receipts—one, in fact, which the publishers of the country have volunteered to pay. This is a reasonable tax, and if applied on all classes of advertising would certainly raise as great a revenue as the proposed postal rates it would supplant—indeed, a much greater revenue, for it would not destroy the source of revenue itself. Only one of the seventeen members of the Committee voted against this resolution.

THE TASK OF THE RED CROSS

The Chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, Mr. Henry P. Davison, has issued an appeal to the country which is an inspiration to service and sacrifice. He has asked the country to raise a fund of one hundred million dollars, a sum which, in view of the resources of America and the size of the task which confronts it, seems none too large. Mr. Davison said:

> The most stupendous and appealing call in the history of the world to aid suffering humanity confronts our Red Cross. Millions of men who have been fighting for liberty lie dead or wounded; millions of women and children are homeless and helpless; hundreds of towns and villages have been destroyed; disease and distress are rampant.
>
> Up to now our own people have not suffered. While Europe has been pouring out her life-blood, America has experienced a prosperity she had never known before.
>
> But now we ourselves are in this gigantic war. We now see that the struggle against autocracy and tyranny which our allies have been making is and has from the first been, in reality, no less our struggle than theirs. We ourselves must now share the suffering which they have endured; we, too, must bear the burdens, and we must do our part in a very real way.

What Mr. Davison has here outlined ought to be known in detail by all our people.

The task before the American Red Cross is to support the American doctors and nurses already at the front, to care for the great armies which we are to raise, to watch over the dependent families of our soldiers who are called to the colors, to provide recreation and sanitary protection for our troops after they are sent to France, to take over the work of guarding France against the ravages of tuberculosis, to care for the women and children of the devastated districts, and to bring to Russia a concrete message of help which will strengthen her wavering resolution and her faith in democracy and discipline.

Such a task is appalling in size, but if carried out with the support of every individual American it can be accomplished. Canada, with eight million population, contributed money and material to a value of sixteen million dollars for her Red Cross and the relief of her sick and wounded. If America does as well, instead of the hundred million dollars which Mr. Davison asks, two hundred million dollars will be the contribution of America to its Red Cross.

A COMMUNITY AND ITS CHILDREN

Children who live in the country have some very definite advantages over those who are city bred. It is, however, for the children in the larger cities that most of the expert work for the benefit of childhood is done. Outside of these large cities people who are trying to better the conditions under which some children live, to improve the schools, to make up for the neglect of parents, to do whatever should be done for the children if the next generation is to be better than this, do not know one another very well, do not exchange experiences, do not work together, because they do not meet together.

One such community has supplied a means for bringing people of this sort together by establishing a "Child-Helping Conference." Its membership is recruited almost wholly from the Pennsylvania towns of Allentown, Bethlehem, Butztown, Coplay, Easton, Lehighton, Mauch Chunk, Nazareth, Northampton, Palmerton, Slatington, South Bethlehem, Tamaqua, Trexlertown, Pen Argyl, Port Carbon, Pottsville, Redington, Walnutport, Windgap. This is an honorable list.

This Lehigh Valley Child-Helping Conference was established in 1910, when one hundred and fifty men and women spent a day at the William T. Carter Junior Republic, Redington, Pennsylvania, for a conference on the best means of helping children intelligently and effectively, with special reference to the problems of the children of every type in the Lehigh Valley. Since then the Conference has been held annually. Last month it was held at Bethlehem.

Typical of the sort of speakers at the Conference this year and in former years are the following: Dr. John Dewey, of New York, one of the foremost authorities on education; William Wirt, famous as the leader of the so-called Gary system of schools; Dean Herman Schneider, of the University of Cincinnati, who has won an international reputation in developing vocational education; Professor Steiner, of Iowa; Owen Lovejoy, Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee; William Byron Forbush, a writer on the problems of the boy; Miss Elizabeth Harrison, of the National Kindergarten College at Chicago; Dr. Luther Gulick, who, with his wife, has developed the organization known as the Camp-Fire Girls of America.

Not less important than the character of the speakers has been the intercommunication of ideas between those who have attended the Conference. In one year, for example, at the luncheon which is always the noon feature the members were seated at tables with relation to their special interests, with prominent outside workers assigned to certain tables to lead the conversational discussion on the respective topics.

Strong pressure has been brought upon the Conference to extend its territory, but the Executive Committee believes that the secret of its success has been its community spirit, and advises, therefore, that similar organizations be started in other restricted areas. That Committee is right. Such local conferences about children should be held all over the country. We have no doubt that the President of the Conference, Mr. J. S. Heberling (Superintendent of the William T. Carter Junior Republic, Redington, Pennsylvania), would be glad to give information to any persons who want to know how such conferences may be established elsewhere.

THE BACH FESTIVAL AGAIN

No recurrent musical event in the United States has quite the distinction of the annual Bach Festival at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. To be more exact, it is now transferred to South Bethlehem, across the river from the Moravian center where it was first established in 1900. But it is, however, the same community now as then that sustains it and makes it possible.

The twelfth Bach Festival was held in the Packer Memorial

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Church of Lehigh University on June 1–2. Though it is eighteen years since it was first established, this was only the twelfth Festival, because there was none held in 1902, and none in the years 1906 to 1911, inclusive, while Mr. J. Fred Wolle, the founder and conductor of the festivals, was absent in California. On the other hand, in 1904–05 there was a cycle of three festivals, one in Christmas week, 1904, and one in the following Lenten season, and an Easter Ascension Festival in June, 1905. At each Festival the only music performed has been that of Johann Sebastian Bach.

It is doubtful whether any community in the world, certainly none in this country, is rendering a greater service to the art of music than that which comprises Bethlehem, South Bethlehem, and their neighboring towns. The reason for the musical distinction of Bethlehem is to be found in the musical environment that was created by the Moravian settlers among the Indians and has been preserved to these days, when South Bethlehem is the seat of the greatest of steel works. It was at Bethlehem that Haydn's "Creation" was first performed in America; and it was here (as late as 1900) that the great B Minor Mass of Bach was first performed in this country—the Mass which is the most monumental of all of Bach's compositions, and which, it is said, Bach himself never heard performed. As in the case of the Bach Cycle and of every other festival, the Mass in B Minor was the culmination of the Festival this year. To this Mass were devoted the two sessions of Saturday, June 2. On Friday there were sung a number of Bach's cantatas and one motet.

As when the Festivals were held in the old Moravian Church, each session was announced by the solemn and stirring tones of the Trombone Choir, which for half an hour played in the belfry old chorales familiar among the Moravians.

During these years the Bach Choir, under Mr. Wolle's leadership, has not only retained its extraordinary quality of tone and sustained unity, but has increased in power. These men and women—school-teachers, workers in the steel works, business people, fathers and mothers, young people, men obviously of military age, professional men from the neighborhood—sing as they do, not because they sing as they are told, but because the music has first been in them. The result is a chorus of which we do not know the like anywhere.

There were soloists who, for the most part, did well. There was an orchestra made up of players from the Philadelphia Orchestra. But what makes the Festival are the Bach Choir, its organist, Mr. Shields, and its inspired leader, Mr. J. Fred Wolle.

In providing a home for this Festival the President and Trustees of Lehigh University are performing a service as distinctively educational as anything else the University does; and in giving it financial backing Mr. Charles M. Schwab is performing as distinctive a service as that which Major Higginson has performed in his support of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

This annual Festival is something that not even the world war ought to be allowed to interfere with. There are some things which, even for the great Allied cause, we are not yet called upon to sacrifice, and this is one of them.

THE BRITISH IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

The British Imperial Conference, after a session of some weeks, presented a farewell address to King George at Windsor Castle. Sir Robert Borden, Canadian Prime Minister, who read it, appropriately referred to the statesman who really created the Conference—the late Joseph Chamberlain. A son of Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, was one of the members of the Conference, the others being Mr. Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Premiers of the dominions, and representatives from India.

While Mr. Chamberlain did much for Imperial federation, the progress of the Imperial idea was, we think, impeded rather than advanced by his insistence upon a trade policy which did not always conform to the divergent requirements of the different dominions and colonies.

The word "dominion" calls attention to the gradual transformation from the time when Mr. Chamberlain called the then Colonial Conference together. The name Colonial implies a certain dependence. It is a misnomer applied to Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand. Hence the change of name from Colonial Conference to Imperial Conference.

The Imperial Conference has met from time to time and has adopted resolutions favoring uniformity throughout the Empire in such matters as reciprocal action regarding undesirable aliens, for instance, or in accident compensation laws, in copyright, patents, and trade-marks, in naturalization, and in treatment of shipping—matters in which there is a natural reciprocity.

Now, however, wider questions come up. Shall there be an Imperial Parliament composed of representatives from the United Kingdom, from the self-governing dominions, and from India? Shall there be a joint control by all these forces of the Empire's foreign policy? Shall there be consolidation of certain British possessions, such as Canada and Newfoundland, or Australia and New Zealand? What larger degree of self-government shall India enjoy? What shall the Imperial fiscal policy be?

These and other questions were considered by the latest Imperial Conference. Its members from abroad enjoyed access to all the information at the Government's disposal, and occupied a status of absolute equality with members of the British Cabinet. "The decisions arrived at," said Premier Lloyd George in Parliament, "will enable us to prosecute the war with increased vigor and will be of the greatest value when we come to negotiate peace." The Prime Minister added that future meetings will be held annually and that the Imperial body will be composed of the Premier of the Imperial Parliament, such of his colleagues as deal especially with Imperial affairs, the Premier of each of the dominions, and some specially accredited representative of India with equal authority.

AN IMPERIAL COMMONWEALTH

The resolutions of a confidential nature adopted by the British Imperial Conference may not be made public until the end of the war. The others—

Recommended that full representation of India be permitted at all future Imperial Conferences;

Requested the Admiralty to work out, immediately after the conclusion of the war, the most effective scheme of naval defense for the Empire, and called attention to the importance of developing an adequate capacity of production of naval and military material, munitions and supplies, in all parts of the Empire where such facilities do not exist;

Declared that the readjustment of the constitutional relations of the Empire's component parts, while too important to be dealt with during the war, must be based upon full recognition of the dominions as autonomous nations of an Imperial commonwealth and of India as an important portion of the same, and must recognize the right of the dominions and India to an adequate voice in foreign policy and in foreign relations;

Recommended that encouragement should be given to make the Empire independent of other countries in respect of food supplies, raw materials, and essential industries, with due regard to the interests of Great Britain's allies;

Recorded its appreciation of the French Government's action in allotting in perpetuity the land in France where British soldiers are buried, and urged that arrangements be made with all governments—Ally, enemy, or neutral—for similar concessions;

Recognized the importance of securing uniformity of policy and action throughout the Empire with regard to naturalization;

And, finally, called the attention of the authorities to the temptations to which soldiers on leave are subjected, asserting that such authorities be empowered by legislation "to protect our men by having the streets, the neighborhood of camps, and other places of public resort kept clear, as far as practicable, of women of the prostitute class."

The resolution concerning foreign policy constitutes, we believe, a landmark in the Empire's constitutional history.

WAR AND BRITISH LABOR

So much has been said about the diplomatic side of the British Commission in this country that the labor side has hardly received proportionate notice. It may be remembered that, at the request of Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

American Federation of Labor, Premier Lloyd George appointed certain eminent representatives of labor to be added to the already appointed British Commission to this country. Prominent among the labor representatives were the Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, Privy Councilor, Member of the House of Commons, and Secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, and James H. Thomas, another Member of the House of Commons, and General Secretary of the National Union of Railway Men of Great Britain and Ireland, who last week was included as Privy Councilor in the King's birthday honor list.

Though pressing business at Washington kept Mr. Balfour and his diplomatic colleagues in Washington, the labor representatives have been able to make a tour of the Middle West, and have done much to enlighten us concerning the co-operation in England between labor and capital necessary to the conduct of the war. At Cleveland, for instance, Mr. Thomas declared that before the war labor and capital in England "were as far apart as the poles" and that revolution was never nearer; consequently, Germany "staked her all on our internal disruption." But, he proceeded, "when a common enemy appeared at our gate, we stood united to defeat her. A united trades-unionism said, 'While this danger lasts there shall be an industrial truce; we'll forget our temporary grievances; we'll fight them out later.'" Mr. Thomas then described the particular successes of labor in getting the Government to increase soldiers' allowances and the allowances to soldiers' wives and children, to their widows and orphans, and to the crippled veterans. He asserted that the Government was "not running a charity bureau," but, through the post-office, was paying great sums to the people, not only in war allowances, but also in special school fees for children, and even special house payments and insurance policies for those rendered incapable of keeping them up because of the services in the war of the head of the family.

Mr. Thomas also showed how Premier Lloyd George corrected the house congestion ills through his introduction of a bill in Parliament by which a landlord is prevented from raising the rent paid by the wife of a soldier.

"Munition volunteers," Mr. Bowerman added, "forced to leave their families to work in our big new factories, receive a subsistence allowance."

"Through it all labor has not been cheapened," he concluded, "and I warn you of America to be on your guard. Do not let National emergency be exploited so as to introduce cheap labor."

The testimony of Mr. Thomas and Mr. Bowerman as to conditions in England and as to how they have been met should be of aid to us in this country in resisting attempts to break down legal safeguards for labor under the plea of war exigency.

THE TEMPERANCE SITUATION IN NEW YORK CITY

The temperance forces of New York State, captained by the Anti-Saloon League and with the active support of Governor Whitman, have gained an important victory. They have not yet succeeded in passing the Optional Prohibition Remonstrance Bill, which has been described and supported by The Outlook on more than one occasion, but they have succeeded in extending over a tremendous area the opportunities and advantages of local option.

The cities of the State have in the past been denied an opportunity to vote on the question of wet or dry. Now, with the exception of New York City, they have all, by an Act of the Legislature, become local-option territory. For New York City there is the privilege of voting whether or not it shall become local-option territory at a special election to be called by a petition of its citizens.

IN DEFENSE OF THE CLASSICS

Aroused by the movement to make education more utilitarian, and especially by the educational proposals of the General Education Board, under the leadership of Mr. Abraham Flexner, discrediting the study of Latin and Greek, Dean Andrew F. West, of the Graduate College of Princeton University, with the approval of his colleagues, arranged for a Conference on Classical Studies in Liberal Education, which was held at Princeton on June 2.

Among the several hundred men and women who attended there were, of course, a large proportion of classical teachers, members of various associations and clubs devoted to the classics, and trustees and members of the faculties of various colleges.

What was most significant about this Conference, however, was the testimony of men whose calling was far from academic. Among those who either by address or by letter or telegram thus testified to the value of the so-called classical studies were the President and the two ex-Presidents of the United States. Mr. Taft spoke of the classics "as an essential element in the best liberal education." Mr. Roosevelt declared that "every liberally educated man should be familiar with Greek or Latin, and, if possible, with both, as well as at least one of the great modern culture languages, and a wide sweep of general history and pre-history." President Wilson wrote urging that since we should not "throw away the wisdom we have inherited and seek our fortunes with the slender stock we ourselves have accumulated" we should hold every man we can "to the intimate study of the ancient classics." Such American statesmen as Elihu Root and Senator Lodge also testified as to their belief in the value of studying Latin and Greek.

Even more impressive was the list of scientists and business men who were witnesses for the usefulness of the classics. Such were H. H. Donaldson, Professor of Neurology at the Wistar Institute; Charles H. Herty, formerly President of the American Chemical Society; Lewis Buckley Stillwell, formerly President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; Thomas Hastings, an eminent architect; Professor Henry W. Farnam, of Yale, formerly President of the American Economic Association; President Fairfax Harrison, of the Southern Railway; Alba B. Johnson, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works; and two eminent editors, Mr. Charles R. Miller, of the New York "Times," and Mr. Edward P. Mitchell, of the New York "Sun."

The values of such testimony lay, not so much in the nature of the arguments presented, which were not unfamiliar, but in the character of the witnesses themselves, who spoke from their knowledge of the effect which classics had had upon their varied activities.

Such testimony as this cannot be ignored. In making changes necessary to fit education to our modern needs educational reformers should bear in mind the truth that Viscount Bryce stated in a cabled message to the Conference: "The modern world needs ancient writings as much as ever, not only because they furnish perpetual delights as models of style, but also because by their very unlikeness to modern conditions they touch imagination, stimulate thought, and enlarge our view of man and nature."

THE DRAMA OF MEMORIAL DAY

MEMORIAL DAY for many years has come to us like the epilogue of a great drama. It has meant to us the memory of a fulfilled ideal.

Year after year the hosts of those who marched up Pennsylvania Avenue in victory and of those who turned back to their broken homes after the tragedy of Appomattox Court-House have been melting away like mountain snows in a spring thaw.

But Memorial Day, 1917, brought to the Nation no vain regret for these melting hosts, no easy satisfaction in a completed task, but rather the challenge of a great crusade whose purpose we know better perhaps than the men of '61 knew the portent of Sumter's guns, but whose end it has not yet been given to any man to see.

The broken ranks of the veterans of the Civil War seemed doubly close to the heart of the Nation as they marched on Memorial Day beside the regiments whose call to service in the cause of democracy is so near at hand.

More than a half-century has passed since the veterans of the greatest civil war in history laid down their muskets. To other days other arms; but the living presence of these veterans in the streets of our cities and of our villages brought home to the youth of 1917, as nothing else could have done, an understanding of the truth that democracy was not born to die.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NATIONAL PROHIBITION IN WAR TIME

In time of war personal interests and personal liberties are modified by considerations for the public safety. This is one of the results of war which is at once perilous and beneficial. Thus the amount of food which a family may consume and the price they must pay for it are in time of peace left to be determined by the free choice of the individual and the conditions of an open market. All that the law attempts to do is so to control or prevent monopoly as to make the market open and leave the choice of the individual free. But to-day in Germany, France, and England the amount of food a family may consume and the price they must pay for it are partially determined by the Government, and we are warned that the same necessity may before long impose the same restraint upon us in the United States.

Whether a free republican government ought to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages in time of peace is still a disputed question. Whether the advantages of compulsory abstinence will compensate for the disadvantages of governmental restraint of individual liberty is hotly contested. But the civilized world has apparently reached a nearly unanimous conclusion that the exigencies of a great war justify a governmental restraint, if not a governmental prohibition, of alcoholic beverages. The individual liberty must yield to the national necessity. How far, without an amendment to the Federal Constitution, can the United States Government go in the direction of prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages as a war measure? We have obtained what we believe is trustworthy legal advice upon this question, and on that advice the following statement is based:

Prohibitive Tax. A prohibitive tax may be laid on the manufacture or sale of liquor. This method was used to destroy the phosphorus match industry and the production of opium for smoking purposes. There is no limit on the power of Congress to levy a prohibitive tax on liquor.

Rules for Land and Naval Forces. The power of Congress (Article I, Sections 8–14) to "make rules for the government and regulation for land and naval forces" authorizes laws prohibiting the sale of liquor in military and naval stations or for certain distances around them. Congress has established dry zones around Indian reservations. The Supreme Court sustained the legislation. There seems to be no limit to the power of Congress to extend the dry zone around such territory for military purposes. The Draft Law now prohibits the sale of liquor to a person in uniform, or the sale of liquor in military or naval stations or camps.

Inter-State Commerce. The inter-State commerce clause as construed by the Supreme Court gives Congress power to provide "the most minute directions of inter-State commerce." It has unlimited power over liquors which move between the States. Provisions similar to the Harrison Drug Act may be applied to liquor, and such liquor can probably be defined as a habit-forming drug and placed under the Harrison Act.

General Welfare and Common Defense. The preamble of the Constitution sets forth as one purpose of the Federal Government "to provide for the common defense and promote the general welfare." Under this clause "it has been argued that the Congress has the authority to exercise any power that it may think necessary or expedient for advancing the common defense or the general welfare of the United States." Of this claim it is said by Professor W. W. Willoughby in his work on "The Constitution of the United States" that "it scarcely needs be said that this interpretation has not been accepted by the Court." On the other hand, it is claimed that decisions of the Supreme Court in cases arising out of the Civil War give, by analogy, authority to Congress to prohibit the liquor traffic throughout the country in time of war in the interests of general welfare and common defense. Thus, how far Congress could go under this general provision in restraining or prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages within the States in time of war is a disputed question which only the Supreme Court can finally decide.

But the power to lay a prohibitive tax, to prohibit the sale of liquor within defined military zones, and to prohibit its transportation by inter-State commerce we do not think can be questioned.

We do not here attempt to consider the question what of these measures it is expedient for our Government to enact. We simply inform our readers what measures can be enacted by Congress under the Constitution in obedience to a popular demand.

IF GOD REIGNS

If God reigns, why does he not stop this terrible war? He could easily swallow up the Kaiser's army by an earthquake, as Dathan and Abiram were swallowed up; he could destroy them by a pestilence, as the Assyrians were destroyed. Why not?

Because God is not an autocrat. He does not rule in that fashion. He is a democratic God. He governs men by teaching them self-government. At least, it is thus that God is represented in the Bible.

Jehovah was king of the Jews, but he did not impose his authority upon the Jews. They elected him their king. He called Moses up into the mountain and told him to report to the people that the God who had delivered them from Egypt would be their king, and they should be unto him a kingdom of priests and a holy nation, provided they accepted him and would be obedient to his rule and keep the constitution which he proposed to them. Not until Moses had carried this message down to the people and they had voted upon the proposition did Jehovah enter upon his kingship. He was a constitutional king; the relation between him and his people was defined by that constitution. When they violated it, he withdrew his protection. If he had violated it, they would have had a right to withdraw their allegiance. More than once the prophets asked Israel what Jehovah had done which justified their disregard of the covenant between them and their king.

Jesus is called King of Kings and Lord of Lords. How did he exercise his authority? Only over those who accepted it. His subjects were all voluntary subjects. The striking illustration both of the nature and the extent of this authority is furnished by an incident toward the close of his life. To rebuke the factional dispute among his disciples for pre-eminence and to teach the meaning of his declaration that in his kingdom whoever would be great must be servant of all he girded himself with a towel and proceeded to wash their feet. Peter cried out against this reversal of positions. "My feet," he said, "thou shalt never wash." Jesus refused to give any explanation; he simply replied, "If I wash thee not, thou hast no part with me." Jesus would exercise no authority except over those who yielded to his authority, but he would have no divided or hesitating allegiance.

God's law, says the prophet, shall come out of Zion—that is, it shall be enforced by reverence and conscience. The law of the Lord, says the Psalmist, is perfect, for it converts the soul. The law, says Paul, is written in the hearts of men. The object of God's law is not to coerce men's conduct, but to change their character. Hence his law is a law of liberty.

Such is God as the faith of the Jew and the Christian understands him. His kingdom is a volunteer kingdom; born in it, we can desert; born outside it, we can come in. We can belong to it or not as we please. The kingdom of heaven, says Jesus, is within you, or, as some read it, among you. Either translation is possible; both translations convey the same meaning. It is among us because it is within us.

Suppose God should by almighty power destroy the German army. The only enduring effect would be to confirm the world in the notion that might makes right. A new Kaiser would raise a new army. The nations of the earth would carry on their old selfish policies and seek God as an ally to aid them in their schemes. The war of to-day might end, but the world of men and women would remain unchanged.

But now the world of men and women is not remaining unchanged. It is learning in the school of bitter experience lessons which it will never forget.

The world is learning lessons of national righteousness: the sacredness of treaties, the sanctity of law, the rights of neutrals and non-combatants, the fact that the fundamental obligations of man to his fellow-man are unchanged by war.

The world is learning to give to the word "democracy" a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

new meaning and a religious significance: the right of small nations to exist, to live their own lives, to think their own thoughts, to make their own contributions to the world's civilization. In 1864 Abraham Lincoln said: "It is in order that each one of you may have, through this free Government which we have enjoyed, an open field and a fair chance for your industry, enterprise, and intelligence—that you may all have equal privileges in the race of life with all its desirable human aspirations; it is for this that the struggle should be maintained, that we may not lose our birthright. . . . The Nation is worth fighting for to secure such an inestimable jewel." It is for this the civilized world is struggling to-day. In the struggle it is learning what it never knew before—how priceless a jewel is this right of humanity.

The world is learning a new internationalism; an internationalism which transcends all treaties and diplomacies, an internationalism which will forever forbid any civilized nation to say that the life-and-death struggle of another nation is a matter of no concern to the neutral, an internationalism which will create in the national consciousness the sense that no nation can live to itself, an internationalism which will bind the nations of the earth together in a brotherhood transcending all brotherhoods of creed, nationality, or race, because it embraces them all. De Tocqueville has said that there is a difference between the love of liberty of a Frenchman and that of an American. The Frenchman loves liberty for himself, but the American also for his neighbor. This difference is being burned up in the fires of this war. Americans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Italians, are fighting for each other's liberty, not merely for their own.

The world is learning anew both the meaning and the value of peace. Three years ago a few philosophers and humanitarians were seeking for some better method of settling international disputes than war. Their efforts were pretty largely regarded with an amused indifference by men engaged in practical politics. To-day the great statesmen of Russia, Italy, France, England, and the United States are giving themselves eagerly to the quest of some method by which the sword can be discrowned, by which it can be made safe for peace-loving peoples to "beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning-hooks."

The world is learning by experience the sacredness of sacrifice. "Saved by the blood of the Son of God," which has sometimes been the cant of pietists and often the scorn of skeptics, is taking on a new meaning in the tragedy of this hour. The stories of the war portray this change. "I can't describe to you," says one character in "Aunt Sarah and the War," "with what a new wonderful gravity the Uncle Philip who has done nothing but jest with us all our born days said, 'God gave his only Son. And so have these fathers—aye, and these Mary-mothers too. God gave one Son'—and now he spoke with a kind of awe that transfigured him—'God gave one Son, and some of these fathers have given two sons.'"

It is currently believed that in "Mr. Britling Sees It Through" Mr. H. G. Wells has described his own religious experiences, and Mr. Wells's more recent volume, "God the Invisible King," gives some warrant for this belief. "The real God of the Christian," says Mr. Britling, after his own son has been killed in battle, "is Christ, not God Almighty; a poor mocked and wounded God, nailed on a cross of matter. Some day he will triumph, but it is not fair to say that he causes all things now. . . . A finite God who struggles in his great and comprehensive way as we struggle in our weak and silly way—who is with us—that is the essence of all true religion."

Is this the last word that Christian faith can utter respecting God? No. There is no last word. Mr. Wells writes many books, and his next book may be written to show us that struggle and sacrifice are not impossible in an infinite God. Meanwhile we are learning that struggle and sacrifice are necessary to our divine life on the earth, and that by living that life we draw near to God. We are learning that love, not power, deserves our reverence; that our loyalty is due to God, not because he is All-mighty, but because he is All-loving.

It is vain to assume to speak for God or to justify his ways to men; but it will help us to understand what is otherwise obscure if we see that regard for our word and for the rights of our fellow-men, mutual respect born of a common courage on the field of battle, a spirit of universal brotherhood uniting all nations, creeds, and nationalities, a new sense of the infinite worth of a life of service and the infinite meanness of a selfish life, a realization of the infinite sacredness and solemn joy of sacrifice, have made more progress during the last three years than in any thirty years, probably in any three hundred years, in the previous history of the world.

WAS STEVENSON A PLAGIARIST?

There are many delicate questions connected with any charge of unfair and improper use of one author's work by another. Where the charge is one of plagiarism pure and simple, there is little to be said. But where the charge is, not that the author has plagiarized literally, but that he has taken the ideas of another or has made use of imaginative incidents or plots, the case is less easy of determination. Every one remembers Kipling's famous lines, and every one knows that Shakespeare, as well as Homer, took his material where he found it. It follows that where two writers have gone to a common source for a theme or incident the critic should be extremely careful in imputing wrong conduct or reprehensible literary practices. Still more, when the evidence that this partial use of material has taken place is such as cannot be laid before the public plainly and clearly, there is an obligation to comment with generosity and without imputation of wrong-doing.

An illustration of this general principle is seen in the charge made editorially by "Munsey's Magazine" that Robert Louis Stevenson was guilty of "a crime" (to quote the title of the article), "moral turpitude," and of "plagiarism" defined as "specific and demonstrable." But if the evidence is examined, nothing of the kind appears. When Stevenson wrote "The Bottle Imp," he found what he himself called the root idea of the story in an old play printed about the year 1800. He acknowledged his obligation to this play in a note which prefaces "The Bottle Imp" in all collected editions of his works. He stated also that he had adapted the tale for a Polynesian audience, and that he had, he believed, made an entirely new thing out of the story. Now the author of the "Munsey's" article shows a malicious desire to discredit Stevenson by laying stress on the fact that when the story was first printed in New York newspapers it did not contain this note. Any one familiar with the conditions of the serial publication of stories sent from a distance must dismiss a criticism like this as being trifling and contemptible.

The very fact that the author of the article in question lays so much emphasis on this point is presumptive evidence that he is struggling hard to make out a case. One feels, therefore, not at all inclined to take seriously the further charge made in this article, namely, that Stevenson really took "The Bottle Imp" from an old collection of stories published in London in 1823, and called "Popular Tales and Romances of the Northern Nations." This volume is not obtainable by ordinary readers. It is admitted that there is no verbal plagiarism. But the critic asserts that the "deadly parallel is not less deadly because it is not textual," and enlarges on what he calls that broader sort of plagiarism which consists of "purloining a writer's personality, methods, and mannerisms"—as if Stevenson were in any need of purloining the literary methods and style of any human being. After all this positive and injurious assertion the reader naturally expects some demonstration of the charge made. Of this, however, there is absolutely none. We beg to point out to the writer of the accusation that it is his duty as a critic and as an honest man either to sustain his charge or to withdraw it.

To expect the literary world to accept such a charge as this without any presentation of evidence whatever, and on the bare assertion of one man who says he has read the story in question, is astonishingly naïve. Any one who has had experience in tracing the origins of literary productions will see at once a theory much more likely to account for the facts than a charge of plagiarism. This theory is simply that both the author of the story in the volume of "Popular Tales" and Stevenson himself found the root material of their respective stories in the old

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

play, or perhaps in an old German legend that predates both. This theory is sustained by an interesting passage in Mrs. Stevenson's preface to "Island Nights Entertainments" in the "Biographical Edition." This passage gives further proof that Stevenson acknowledged his obligations for the root idea of "The Bottle Imp." Stevenson properly gave credit to the source of his plot idea; the other author apparently did not. If 'Munsey's" writer expects to find credence for his assertion that Stevenson had continuously in mind the story in "Popular Tales" when he wrote "The Bottle Imp," he must prove his case. We suggest that the submission of the two stories and of the play written in 1800 to some such critic as Professor Brander Matthews might bring out the truth, and also an extremely valuable discussion of what is and what is not legitimate, not only in using root material for fiction, but in making rash charges of plagiarism.

FRIENDLY SCANDINAVIA

WHAT NORWAY, SWEDEN, AND DENMARK HAVE DONE FOR OUR ALLIES

BY HANNA A. LARSEN

NORWAY, Sweden, and Denmark have rendered the Allies valiant service by keeping open the ways of traffic on land and sea. The Bergen-Christiania Railroad has become a world artery. The congestion at the Swedish-Finnish border has forced the Russian and Swedish Governments to rush to completion the long-delayed bridge connecting the two railway systems at Haparanda and Karungi. Over this road thousands of invalids from the Russian as well as the Central armies have been transported to their homes by the Swedish Red Cross. The number of packages carried by parcel post alone from England to Russia by this route have sometimes numbered as many as a hundred thousand a month.

Norway has been obliged, for her own sake, to keep up her shipping, which is the bone and sinew of her prosperity. Early in the war the Norwegian Government assumed eighty per cent of the risk of war insurance, and the common sailors have lived up to the grim motto of seafaring men: "It is necessary to sail the sea; it is not necessary to live." The Norwegian merchant marine at the beginning of the present year numbered 3,521 vessels with a total tonnage of 2,762,271. More than eighty, perhaps nearer ninety, per cent of this fleet is employed in the carrying trade for foreign nations, principally for the Allies. It is no doubt with a clear perception of Norway's usefulness to Great Britain that Germany has directed an especially savage war of extermination against the Norwegian fleet, and two-thirds of the ships hitherto destroyed in the submarine campaign have been Norwegian.

In return for supplying Norway with coal, England has imposed certain conditions. Every ship loading coal in a British harbor must first bring a cargo of goods needed in England, and before returning to Norway with its anxiously expected freight must make two trips to a French Channel port or one trip to a French Mediterranean port carrying coal. In order to keep Norway's tonnage in European waters England has even put difficulties in the way of her obtaining coal from the United States.

By far the greater part of the food produced in Scandinavia is exported to Great Britain. In view of this fact, Scandinavians have heard with consternation, and not without resentment, the rumor that the United States is thinking of cutting off the supplies which they have depended on since their imports from the belligerents were stopped. In 1913 Norway received from Russia grain to the value of $4,098,796; from Germany, $6,664,476; from Great Britain, $975,130; besides lesser amounts from France, Belgium, Austria, and Rumania. Denmark received grain and fodder from Russia valued at $10,010,000; from Germany, $19,240,000; from France, $2,210,000; from England, $1,950,000; from other European countries, principally Rumania, $1,690,000. With the outbreak of the war these imports abruptly ceased, and the shortage had to be made up from America. A report of the War Trade Statistical Bureau in England shows that the aggregate imports of grain to Scandinavia have not increased. Swedish official statistics for 1914—the latest available—indicate that even then the total imports of grain to Sweden had shrunk to $13,419,120 from $16,975,400 the year before.

Famine prices have long obtained everywhere in Scandinavia. Sweden and Denmark have for some months had sugar and bread cards, and the Swedish Government has even gone to the length of forbidding the peeling of potatoes before cooking. Embargoes have been laid on every article of food, and only small amounts are allowed to be exported under strict supervision and in return for goods most urgently needed. Thus England has the option on all the Norwegian fish that she desires to buy in return for giving coal to the fishing fleet, and only after England's needs are satisfied is a smaller quantity allowed to be exported to Germany.

Sweden, on the other hand, is dependent on Germany for coal, and therefore has been obliged to export a small part of the food so sorely needed at home in return for German coal. The recent change of Ministry in Sweden was due to the pressure of the popular will on the Government to conclude with all speed the long-pending trade agreement with Great Britain. Although the ostensible cause was an appropriation for defense, this, according to an authoritative Liberal source, was only a pretext, since all parties are agreed on the need of preparedness. The underlying force was the urgent desire of the people to have the way opened for the import of food and coal from the west. Then came the fear that American supplies might be withheld, and the discontent broke out in a demonstration before the Riksdag building. It may be noted that the outstanding figure in Swedish politics to-day is Hjalmar Branting, leader of the Moderate Socialists and the Liberals, who together constitute a majority of the whole Riksdag, though the Conservatives are still in force in the upper house.

In Denmark a semi-official agreement was entered into by the Merchants' Guild with the British Government at the end of 1916. The rumor that Denmark is feeding Germany rests largely on the fame of the "gullasch barons," who in the early part of the war made fortunes by cutting up old cows, tinning them in highly spiced sauce, and exporting them to Germany. The "gullasch" man, his villas, his champagne suppers, and his wild purchases of art gave the Danish journalist a welcome relief from the grim commonplaces of want and suffering at home and abroad. But the Government soon put an extinguisher on the "gullasch" man by restricting the export of meat. According to the contract with the Merchants' Guild, the export of Denmark's meat and dairy products is to take place in the same proportions as before the war, and this has been so strictly adhered to that when the German submarine order for a time paralyzed Danish shipping the goods destined for England were loaded on ships in the harbor of Copenhagen and held there until they could be transported to England in Norwegian ships.

Before the war England was Denmark's chief customer, and is so still. Of meat, for instance, fifty per cent is exported to England and fourteen per cent to Germany, while thirty-six per cent is kept for home consumption. Through the great co-operative societies it has been possible to control the distribution. As the Germans offer a higher price than that obtained either in England or at home, there is the greatest temptation to bad faith. A wave of indignation swept over the country last March when it was found that the co-operative butcheries had been guilty of exporting to Germany thirty-nine instead of fourteen per cent of their products during the months of December and January. The matter was adjusted to the satisfaction of the British Government, but the Danes themselves will not soon forgive the men who endangered the neutrality of their country for profit at the same time that they diverted the food so badly needed at home.

The Merchants' Guild in Copenhagen has likewise undertaken to guarantee against re-export any goods consigned in its care, and drastic punishments have been meted out to those who

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

have attempted to evade their contract. In Norway and Sweden individual firms have similar agreements with the British Government, and all three countries have passed laws making it a criminal offense to break such guarantees. It may be positively stated that no appreciable re-export takes place with every road guarded and double guarded by the Scandanavian authorities and by British agents.

In Denmark and Norway the general feeling is normally one of friendliness to the western nations, and, on the whole, that friendliness has stood the strain of the British blockade and all its accompanying irritations. At present it is not unlikely that Norway may be driven by Germany's submarine war to a closer affiliation with the Allies. In Sweden the ruling powers have looked on England's restraint of trade as a more insidious attack on the liberties of the country than even the German outrages at sea, and there is, besides, the fear of Russia always hovering in the background of Swedish consciousness; but of late both these influences have been weakening. The people demand a trade agreement with England, and there is a growth of friendly relations with Russia. During the entire war the Swedish papers have scarcely contained a hostile word against the eastern neighbor, and the Conservatives have not been able to rouse the people by pointing to the recent fortification by Russia of Aland, fifty miles from Stockholm. It is a fact not hitherto published that at the beginning of the war Sweden asked Russia to withdraw the troops massed on the northern part of the Finnish border, and Russia complied. Of the Swedish ships destroyed in the war on neutral commerce only two have been victims of Russian shells, and for these two apologies and reparation have been offered. Indeed, Scandinavians openly say that of all the belligerents Russia has been the most humane and most considerate of neutrals. Although nothing can alter the geographical fact of Russia's need of harbors that Norway and Sweden possess, there is an optimistic feeling that the matter may be amicably settled. The Russian Revolution with its proclamation of freedom for Finland has profoundly altered sentiment in Sweden, or, rather, it has removed the barriers of suspicion and given free flow to the natural liking that has always existed between the Russian and Scandinavian peoples. Economic forces are contributing to the same end. The increase of commerce with Russia has been so rapid that Sweden has recently found it necessary to double the staff of its consular office in Petrograd, and preparation is made for the great export of Swedish manufactures to Russia which will surely follow the war.

PREPARING A NATION FOR WAR

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON

An experienced newspaper man, a frequent contributor to The Outlook, this correspondent is especially qualified as an observer of the conditions he describes.—The Editors.

ON the train going into Washington was an army officer fresh from Plattsburg.

"How are things going?" I asked.

"Fine," he said. "That's a great bunch up there. Never saw better material for officers."

"But aren't we slow in getting started? September 1 as the date for getting the conscript army into the cantonments seems a long time off."

"Put it November 1," he said, "and still we needn't complain. Do you realize that we shall have several hundred thousand green men coming along as recruits to the regulars and the National Guard that we must take care of first? Civilians don't understand what that means in the way of uniforms and equipment and officers."

Then he went on to explain about how we had profited from the mistakes of the Spanish-American War. He was a volunteer at that time. We had permitted every man who so desired to raise a company and to get a commission if he had the requisite pull. A captain might be a barber or a lawyer or a grocer. It made no difference whether he knew anything about military tactics or not. "At the end of the war," my friend said, "my regiment was simply a mob."

So now we are training forty thousand men for officers in camps throughout the country. A very large share of them are expected to make good. These men in a few weeks will be competent to take hold, with the trained officers of the regular establishment and the National Guard, to lick the raw recruits into shape. Roughly, about forty-five thousand officers are needed for a million men. But there ought to be at least as many more in reserve to replace what is euphemistically called the "wastage" of war. The men now under training are expected to give us enough officers to handle our first million men. But a second series of camps will be necessary at once to provide for a decent reserve.

This introduction to Washington in war time was reassuring. There had been disquieting reports of chaos in all departments, of conflicts between the advisory boards and the departments, of much activity with slight accomplishment. But the captain's remarks suggested that, after all, something was being done, and an inquiry on the ground confirmed this impression.

Washington in war time doesn't look particularly different from Washington during any session of Congress. There is nothing yet of the tremendous activity that has developed a Ministry of Munitions in London, with ten thousand employees, exclusive of stenographers. The hotels are crowded, real estate men are rejoicing over an influx of clerks and volunteer workers, the White House grounds at night are alive with guards, and it takes a pass to get into the big State, War, and Navy Building. But there are few men in khaki on the streets, and nothing disturbs the expansive peace of Pennsylvania Avenue.

And yet there is something in Washington that has set going Plattsburg and the other camps, that is handling the tremendous results flowing from Registration Day, and that is preparing to lay down keels by the hundred all up and down our coasts. That something is the Advisory Board of the Council of National Defense, acting in conjunction with the War and Navy Departments—or perhaps it would be more nearly accurate to say the Advisory Board, the departments, and General Goethals. For ship-building to replace the submarine losses is an essential element in the strategy of this world conflict.

We neglected to make the most obvious preparations for a possible war. (It was said in Congress the other day that we had manufactured only sixty-six thousand Springfield rifles since the beginning of the war!) Although the submarine was the evident danger-point for at least a year, we failed to concentrate on a programme of ship-building directed against it. We were hopelessly negligent at almost every point except one. We somehow had the inspiration to create the Advisory Board of the Council of National Defense, which took the preliminary steps to correlate the Nation's industrial resources with its possible war needs.

A few weeks ago this Board occupied a few offices. Now it uses floors of the big Munsey Building on "the avenue," and it has developed sub-committees by the score.

We took Daniel Willard, head of the Baltimore and Ohio system, and put him in charge of problems of transportation. We took Julius Rosenwald, the organizing genius of Sears, Roebuck & Co., and put him in charge of supplies. We took Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and turned over to him the labor problems. We took Howard E. Coffin, engineer for the Hudson Motor Car Company, and asked him to look out for munitions and manufactures. We took Bernard M. Baruch out of Wall Street and gave him raw materials as his province. We put Dr. Franklin Martin over medicine and sanitation, and Dr. Hollis Godfrey, President of the Drexel Institute, over science and research.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

These gentlemen, of course, are acting in an "advisory" capacity. But men of that sort usually don't merely advise. They take charge.

In time friction may develop. The organization is frankly temporary and imperfect. It lacks co-ordination. The President gives it a degree of unity. But it is beyond the power of any one man to direct such a vast institution as a modern war. Besides, the President avoids active executive work. As the war problems have pressed him, he has retired more and more from contact with others in order to keep free to watch the situation as a whole. He sees few persons. A war council of six Cabinet members might hold things together. But the Cabinet was not chosen for war purposes. Furthermore, its members are busy with departmental details. The necessity of a small war council after the British model is constantly forced on observers—a council of, say, five big men, to take charge of everything, reconcile conflicting claims, secure team-work, decide on matters of policy, and push things through.

But pending that development—which from Great Britain's experience is bound to come—the departments have received the Advisory Board with open arms. "They threw their arms around our necks and told us we had saved their lives," was the way one member of the Advisory Board put it.

"So they don't delay you and hold up your work?" I asked.

"Delay us? Not on your life! Why, in my department they have detailed a proper officer with the authority to sign contracts to stay with me. I am making millions of dollars' worth of contracts every day, and all I have to do is to point to the dotted line, and he is glad to sign."

A member of the General Staff gave the other side of the picture when he said: "The Army always has been weak on the business side. Now we find we have the best business men in the country to help us. All we need to do is to tell them what we want, and we get it. They show us where our specifications are defective and where we can save time and money. They are splendid!"

"How do you find the departmental organizations you are dealing with?" was the question put to one of the big business men on the Board.

"Frankly," he replied, "I am much pleased. It isn't as efficient as a business organization built up under competitive stress; but it is intelligent, earnest, and hard-working. We are getting results. If we seem slow, it is because of lack of preparation a year ago. The country's industrial resources simply aren't equal to the demands we are making on them."

Take a concrete case. It is taxing our capacity to furnish the regulars and the National Guard with uniforms. We simply couldn't equip the conscript army of five hundred thousand if we had the men in camp. Mr. Rosenwald explains that each man must have three uniforms, and there must be three times as many uniforms as are to be used in order to furnish a reserve and to allow for fitting the men. That means more than four million uniforms for our five hundred thousand men. He found it was necessary to go to the mills and have the cloth woven to make these uniforms. That takes time.

As for rifles, Providence was on our side—Providence and the private manufacturer. When Congress found we had only seven hundred thousand Springfields on hand, it thought it could speed up production, equip our men, and provide the necessary reserve. But there it ran up against a stone wall. It takes fourteen hundred gauges to make a rifle, and it would take at least a year to produce these gauges. So we are forced to turn to the Enfield rifle used by the British. Fortunately, private manufacturers in this country are equipped to turn these out in sufficient quantities to equip our troops. We are in the same position as regards machine guns and heavy artillery. Private concerns probably will be able to turn out a fairly adequate supply.

Now, perhaps, it is apparent why the slowness of Congress in passing the Conscription Bill was of little practical consequence. Outside of Washington people became impatient, and denouncing Congress was a popular pastime. But in the War Department it was recognized that a few weeks made little difference. We simply didn't have the equipment or the trained officers for the new army.

Our aircraft production is going forward in good shape. We are concentrating on training 'planes, and by autumn should be able to send over trained aviators in sufficient numbers to help out materially. These men will be used first at simple tasks behind the lines, such as flying with new machines across the Channel from England to France. By next year we may be in a position to build high-speed battle 'planes. In any event, we shall be able to help maintain the supremacy of the air for the Allies on the western front—a supremacy which now sometimes wavers.

All these plans, however, depend on one thing—ships. It is quite within the range of possibilities that the submarine might cut us off from our allies, prevent our sending them adequate supplies, and make it out of the question to maintain our troops in the field. For we must be prepared to feed and equip them, as well as to get them to the fighting line.

There are about twenty million tons of shipping available for the ocean carrying trade. Without replenishment this would not last long if the submarines should keep up the rate of destruction maintained the first three months of unrestricted warfare. Within a year the situation would be one of tremendous gravity. What is our prospect of replenishing the merchant marine? Under the existing Goethals programme not more than four and a half million tons of shipping are promised for the next year and a half. The rest of the world cannot build so much. Altogether, the rate of production can hardly be much more than half the rate of destruction of February, March, and April.

We must hope for a more effective means of dealing with the submarine than has yet been worked out if we are to save the situation. Possibly a miracle in the way of an invention may be devised. In any event, right here is our real problem.

When the war opened, we had fewer than fifty destroyers and about as many more ordered. We are building three hundred odd of the 110-foot chasers. The Allies have several thousand destroyers and chasers on duty, and the few we are planning to add will hardly affect the situation. Unless the Navy Department has information it is not making public, we are not preparing to meet the situation with anything like an adequate programme.

And yet we must overcome the submarine menace or all our elaborate preparations, our armies, and our equipment will go for nothing.

THE NEED OF FOOD THRIFT

BY CHARLES LATHROP PACK

President of the American Forestry Association and President of the National Emergency Food-Garden Commission

AMERICANS yearly waste enough food in their kitchens to feed the entire British army in Europe. This annual waste has been estimated at $700,000,000; but this is probably too low. Whatever the actual amount may be, it shows that American carelessness, if continued, will pour down the sinks and throw into the garbage-buckets the assurance of victory in this war.

But what of other waste—waste on farms, waste in transportation, losses in storage? Compared with this other and greater waste, all of which can be largely avoided by care and industry, the kitchen waste, also preventable, is infinitesimal.

In normal times, if we cut out these wastes, there would be no cost-of-living problem. Cut them out NOW, and, in spite of the gloomy forebodings of those who prophesy a world famine on account of scarcity of farm labor and gradual dwindling of food reserves, we would have abundance of food, not only for ourselves, but for the armies and home populations of our allies.

In other words, we can help win this war by thrift—thrift

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

practiced by every individual in the United States, practiced because it is a high and sacred duty of patriotism. Moreover, if during the war we allow Thrift to show us her miracles, we may expect that when peace comes again Thrift will continue her blessings in the years to follow. It may well be that the great benefit brought to the United States by this war will be thriftiness as a new National trait.

Let us look at some of these wastes.

This year we are planting millions of food gardens where gardens never before were planted. The National Emergency Food-Garden Commission, of Washington, has stimulated the planting of food gardens this year in nearly every city, town, and village in the United States. Its daily instructions for novice gardeners are now being printed in nearly two thousand daily newspapers. The demands of these new gardeners have nearly exhausted the seed supply of the United States. As a result, there will be produced this year an immense supply of food in addition to that derived from the regular sources. The vital question is, Will all this food be used thriftily, or will it largely be wasted, as we have wasted our food in the past?

The experience of the United States in this respect is not reassuring. Take, for instance, that garden favorite, the tomato. It probably would surprise us if we could get statistics of the amount of home-garden tomatoes wasted each year through rotting on the vines or through being nipped green by the first frosts of fall. An expert investigator has maintained that the average home grower sets out twice as many tomato plants as are needed for the home supply—that is, the supply used fresh from the vine by the grower's family.

With other garden crops, as with tomatoes, it is hard for the home gardener to estimate the prospective needs of his family. He is likely to plant too much of one vegetable and too little of another. The usual result is that the surplus of the over-planted crop goes to waste.

Then there are the wastes in the commercial production and distribution of food supplies. Think of the millions of bushels of apples which annually rot on the ground in our orchards! Of the fifty million bushels of sweet potatoes grown each year in the South one-fifth, or ten million bushels, is lost by decay. Think of the farm garden vegetables lost because the farmer's wife does not know that it is as easy to can vegetables as it is to can fruit! In flush years tremendous quantities of white potatoes and other root crops, such as turnips and beets, are lost through lack of storage facilities. In many gardens large quantities of sweet corn, peas, and other crops which ripen in abundant quantities are thrown away because the growers' families cannot consume them as rapidly as they mature.

And so it goes through the list of food losses that have given the American people the unenviable reputation of forming the most extravagant and wasteful population on earth. What loads of damp corn, wheat, and other grain ferment on the way to the markets and are lost! Butter turns rancid in storage. Eggs are broken in transit, or else careless handling on the farm results in their early rot. We have all been in city markets on the afternoons of marketing days and have seen the great heaps of wilted vegetables and other food products which are lost because of a glutted market.

The remedy for all this is food conservation. By that I mean conservation in its highest form—the improvement of farming, transportation, and marketing—and especially the participation by every man, woman, and child in the United States in a great conservation movement. We can all do our bit in this respect. Those engaged in transportation and marketing will be impelled by patriotism to use greater care in the handling of food supplies. For the producers of food the conservation movement means the preservation of all excess supplies of perishables by canning or drying. This also applies to the home gardeners and to such city dwellers as can afford to buy perishable fruits and vegetables in quantities sufficiently large for preservation by canning or drying. And on the one who is merely a consumer, who produces no food at all, the conservation movement imposes the duty of practicing thrift in the use of food. His special care must be to see that the $700,000,000 of annual kitchen waste no longer occurs.

The subject of home canning is interesting economists this year as never before. Canning in any home or, in larger terms, by community groups is one of the greatest contributions which the patriotic women, old or young, can render to the cause of the Nation. So important is this phase of the food movement regarded by the National Emergency Food-Garden Commission that it is directing special attention to it with the view of causing a large quantity of the produce of this year's war gardens to be preserved for use next winter, when food is likely to be scarce. To the Commission's published instructions in gardening have been added instructions in canning and other methods of preserving food.

The traditional picture of home canning is that of a flushed, busy, but happy housewife, with sleeves rolled up, dozens of glass jars strewing the tables, baskets of tomatoes, peaches, or other fruit on the floor, a big kettle on the stove, its viscous contents boiling stickily, while the aroma of spices unmistakably advertises the great occupation to the neighborhood.

But if that be your picture of home canning, it means that you have not kept step with progress. The old open-kettle method of home canning is now obsolete. While it lasted it produced many toothsome food products, but the method was laborious and so costly that it was actually cheaper to buy canned goods over the grocer's counter.

The science of sterilization is revolutionizing home canning. It has been discovered that food products, even only slightly cooked, if placed in cans or jars and then sterilized, so that no yeast, other bacteria, or germ life exist inside the can, the cans then being sealed air-tight, will keep indefinitely without spoilage.

The old method of canning preserved foods was by cooking them. But often this cooked food was placed in cans that had not been sterilized, and the result was that spoilage set in after the cans were sealed. Under the new method of home canning spoilage of more than one can in one hundred is regarded as an unduly high percentage.

The process most highly recommended by agricultural colleges, domestic science schools, and State departments of agriculture is known as the cold-pack method. The fruits and vegetables preserved by this method are placed in cans and covered with either thin syrup or merely hot water; the cans are then sealed and set in boiling water or live steam for periods ranging from a few minutes to two hours. This heat kills all germ life within the cans, the contents of which will thereafter keep indefinitely.

The great advantages of this method are its cheapness and its ease. No expensive syrups and spice preservatives are used, and many fruits and vegetables can be put up in cans with a few minutes of work. Small, portable cold-pack canning outfits are now selling for a few dollars in most hardware stores. Some of these outfits are so convenient that the housewife can put up a single can of some food surplus with but a few minutes' work. With this device, not only can surplus garden vegetables be preserved, but even scraps of meat may be put up as soup stock. Moreover, by this method it is as easy to can vegetables as it is fruit. Women using only the old open-kettle method of canning rarely put up vegetables because of the difficulty of doing so by this method.

One of the most important things which agitation can accomplish is to make Americans more economical in their use of food in the kitchen. Nothing eatable should be thrown away. Stale bread, uneaten cereals, scraps of meat, sour milk, leftovers of every sort, every bit of nutriment which comes from the table, should be saved and used in some way for food. It is time to begin starving the American garbage-pail. If we don't do that, we will begin starving our allies in Europe. The American consumer must take his choice.

The man who sits at table at home also has his duty. He should abandon his food prejudices, be willing to try new dishes, and not spurn valuable food, such as rice, simply because it is cheap and "he does not like it." He should congratulate the cook when she attains some thrifty triumph in the use of leftovers.

Production at its highest point, transportation and marketing efficient, no waste in the household, and not an empty can or jar in the country—this should be the National ideal. We may not realize it in every respect, indeed, we shall probably fall short of this ambition, but if we faithfully do our best we need have no fear for the future.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PRINCETON IN WAR TIME

BY ALFRED NOYES

Here Freedom stood by slaughtered friend and foe,
And, ere the wrath paled or that sunset died,
Looked through the ages; then, with eyes aglow,
Laid them to wait that future, side by side.

(Lines for a monument to the American and British soldiers of the Revolutionary War who fell on the Princeton battlefield and were buried in one grave.)

I

Now lamp-lit gardens in the blue dusk shine
Through dogwood, red and white;
And round the gray quadrangles, line by line,
The windows fill with light,
Where Princeton calls to Magdalen, tower to tower,
Twin lanthorns of the law;
And those cream-white magnolia boughs embower
The halls of "Old Nassau."

II

The dark bronze tigers crouch on either side
Where redcoats used to pass;
And round the bird-loved house where Mercer died,
And violets dusk the grass,
By Stony Brook that ran so red of old,
But sings of friendship now,
To feed the old enemy's harvest fifty-fold
The green earth takes the plow.

III

Through this May night, if one great ghost should stray
With deep remembering eyes,
Where that old meadow of battle smiles away
Its blood-stained memories,
If Washington should walk, where friend and foe
Sleep and forget the past,
Be sure his unquenched heart would leap to know
Their souls are linked at last.

IV

Be sure he walks, in shadowy buff and blue,
Where those dim lilacs wave.
He bends his head to bless, as dreams come true,
The promise of that grave;
Then, with a vaster hope than thought can scan,
Touching his ancient sword,
Prays for that mightier realm of God in man:
"Hasten thy kingdom, Lord.

V

"Land of our hope, land of the singing stars,
Type of the world to be,
The vision of a world set free from wars
Takes life, takes form from thee;
Where all the jarring nations of this earth,
Beneath the all-blessing sun,
Bring the new music of mankind to birth,
And make the whole world one."

VI

And those old comrades rise around him there,
Old foemen, side by side,
With eyes like stars upon the brave night air,
And young as when they died,
To hear your bells, O beautiful Princeton towers,
Ring for the world's release.
They see you piercing like gray swords through flowers,
And smile, from souls at peace.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"SAINTE-ANASTASIE:" THE CENSORSHIP IN FRANCE

BY ARTHUR H. WARNER

PERHAPS the best satire on that delicate and difficult question for a democracy during war—censorship of the press—is that of the French humorous weekly "Le Rire" in its revision of the ancient proverb, "*Honni soit qui mal y pense*" (Shame on him who sees evil in it), so as to read "*Honni soit le mâle qui pense*" (Shame on the male who thinks).

America must meet the problem of press censorship in her own way, according to the conditions which face her; but it may be consoling to those who find it hard to accept any limitation of free speech to reflect that France, where there was more liberty of expression before the war than in any other country of the world, has since the European conflict lived under a censorship of the press beside which that of Great Britain is nothing—a censorship more restrictive, perhaps, than that even of Germany or Russia.

France attributes the suddenness of her disaster in 1870 to information printed in "Le Temps," and she was determined when the present war burst upon her that there should be no repetition of that blunder. But her censorship goes beyond such safeguards. It is not simply military and diplomatic. It is extended practically, if not legally, to the discussion of all questions. Expression of opinion is absolutely controlled by the Government, except as concerns the public sessions of Parliament, the stenographic reports of which cannot be censored.

The historian of the future will have to pause over this fact, one of the most significant of the great war, but he will not find the explanation difficult. Better a muzzled press during a successful war than an unsuccessful war and a muzzled press after it is the French idea.

Intelligent minds in France do not underestimate the dangers to democracy in such a surrender, but it is philosophically tolerated because the nation is united in the single purpose of carrying on the war, and Frenchmen are frankly distrustful of their ability to do this effectively without putting a gag on their tongues.

It is only one more example of the willingness to sacrifice without stint or measure which accounts for the wonderful part France has played in the present war. Other sacrifice has been more bitter, but none has been more humiliating to the French spirit, none more creditable to the French soul.

The principle of press censorship in France is the reverse of that which prevails in Great Britain, where final responsibility rests on the newspapers for what they print, and where they are the judges of what they ought to submit to the censor. In France everything is submitted to the censorship, and final responsibility rests upon it to eliminate whatever it regards as dangerous.

In Paris the newspapers send to the Bureau of the Press, the military office charged with the censorship, a proof of each of their pages as soon as it is made up. The censor must indicate anything which he wishes to have taken out. The newspaper's responsibility ends in literal compliance with the orders received. If the censor overlooks anything, if he instructs some statement to be suppressed in the body of an article, but fails to order it out of the head, or *vice versa* (a not infrequent occurrence), the newspaper is under no obligation to remedy or call attention to the error.

No great amount of time is lost in the process of censoring. War newspapers in France, it must be remembered, consist of two or, at the most, four pages. All but one page can be submitted to the censor before the hour of going to press. The last page is sent by a messenger on a bicycle, and within half an hour of the time the sheet is received, as a rule, the censor's office telephones the newspaper, indicating what, if anything, must be taken out. Commonly the intervening time has been used at the newspaper office in stereotyping the page in question, and if anything must come out it is simply chipped off the plate and the journal sent to press.

The extent to which a newspaper has suffered at the hands of "Sainte-Anastasie," as the censorship is satirically called, is not necessarily (or usually) indicated in the amount of "caviar," or blank spaces, which appear in the copies at the news-stands.[1] As far as possible, it is customary to send galley proofs of individual articles to the Bureau of the Press in advance of the page proofs, thus reducing the extent to which the latter are likely to be manhandled. Moreover, in remaking censored pages for subsequent editions it is usual to fill up the blank spots, so that widely circulating morning dailies, like "Le Petit Parisien," "Le Matin," "Le Journal," and "Le Petit Journal," which print different editions timed for the various localities of France, are usually able to issue their final, or Paris, newspaper without "caviar." On the other hand, the afternoon newspapers, which cannot wait to remake their pages, commonly appear well daubed with the censor's whitewash brush.

The custom of filling up the gaps made by the censor's shears is even more general and easy of accomplishment among weekly and monthly publications. Sébastien Faure's weekly, "Ce Qu'il Faut Dire," announced last year, after its publication had been delayed a day as a result of censoring, that thereafter it would regularly submit six pages of material to "Sainte-Anastasie," so that even if two pages were suppressed there would remain enough to fill the usual four pages of the journal.

There is much to be said against this practice of filling in the blanks made by the censor, and some publications do not do it. From the purely business standpoint, it is doubtful policy. The public usually credits a newspaper which bears the mark of the censor's shears with having presented something important, and it is common observation that readers devote more time and thought to the lines a newspaper has not been allowed to print than they do to those that appear.

But there is a more important objection to the custom of eliminating the traces of "Sainte-Anastasie." The public has a right to know to what extent its journalists and its censorship differ as to what should be printed; nor should it be lost to view that in covering up the evidence journalists deprive themselves of a weapon for fighting excesses on the part of the censorship, for the Bureau of the Press does not like to have the publications of the country appear with proof of too much attention at its hands.

The paramount question that arises in any discussion of the press censorship in France is whether so great an amount of restriction has been necessary and beneficial—whether the good outweighs the evil.

For my own part, as an observer of the censorship from behind the scenes since the beginning of the war, and a not infrequent victim of it, I am disposed to give it a vote of confidence. At the same time I would add this qualification, that, although restrictions in regard to expression of opinion appear to have justified themselves in results, restrictions in regard to statements of facts have been unnecessarily and unfortunately severe. The most conspicuous absurdities and tyrannies of the censorship have been due to the self-importance or the stupidity of individuals rather than to the principles upon which it is based.

It is my belief that the Government communications in regard to the war, which are virtually the only news that is allowed to be printed about it in France, do not knowingly contain false statements. At the same time, in what they do not say they are sometimes models of suppressed information. This was especially true during the early weeks of the war. Most persons in Paris did not know that France had been seriously invaded until the train service to Boulogne stopped and let the cat out of the bag. Likewise, when the Germans were just outside the gates of the capital few persons inside the city would have real-

[1] Anastasie, as a humorous personification of censorship, goes back in origin to the Roman Emperor Anastasius I, who reigned from 491 to 518 A.D. Before he became Emperor he was one of the body charged with maintaining silence and order in the royal palace, while after ascending the throne he prohibited certain popular spectacles and dances. As the word for censorship in French is feminine, and perhaps for other reasons which it would be uncharitable to dwell upon, Anastasie is traditionally represented as an ill-favored old woman with an immense pair of shears. Owing to her prodigious labors in the present war, she has been playfully canonized by the press as "Sainte-Anastasie."

The practice of the Russian censorship of blotting out objectionable passages in letters with a black ink resembling caviar is responsible for the slang use of that word. As French caviar is white, not black, the word is an equally apt description of the blank spaces in printed pages inflicted by "Sainte-Anastasie."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED

(c) INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

THE LAST OF THE ZOUAVES

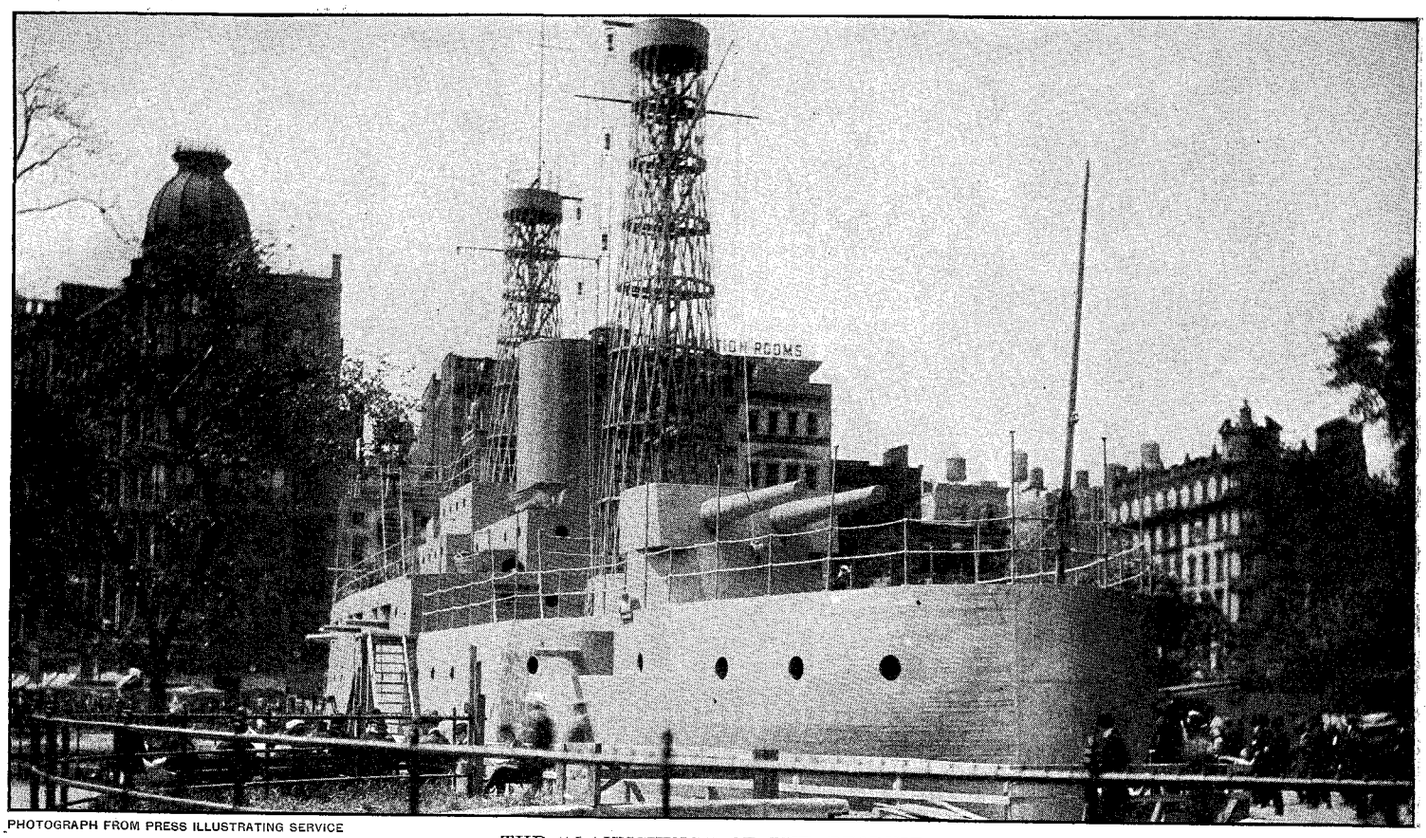
In the Memorial Day Parade in New York City marched six Zouaves, the remnant of the famous body of New York Zouaves who fought intrepidly in the Civil War

(c) AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

THE SPIRIT OF YOUTH

In honor of Civil War veterans, such as the Zouaves seen above, New York City school-boys bore the National flag in the Decoration Day Parade down Fifth Avenue. Their spirit was that of devotion to the flag in the past and in the future

MEMORIAL DAY SCENES

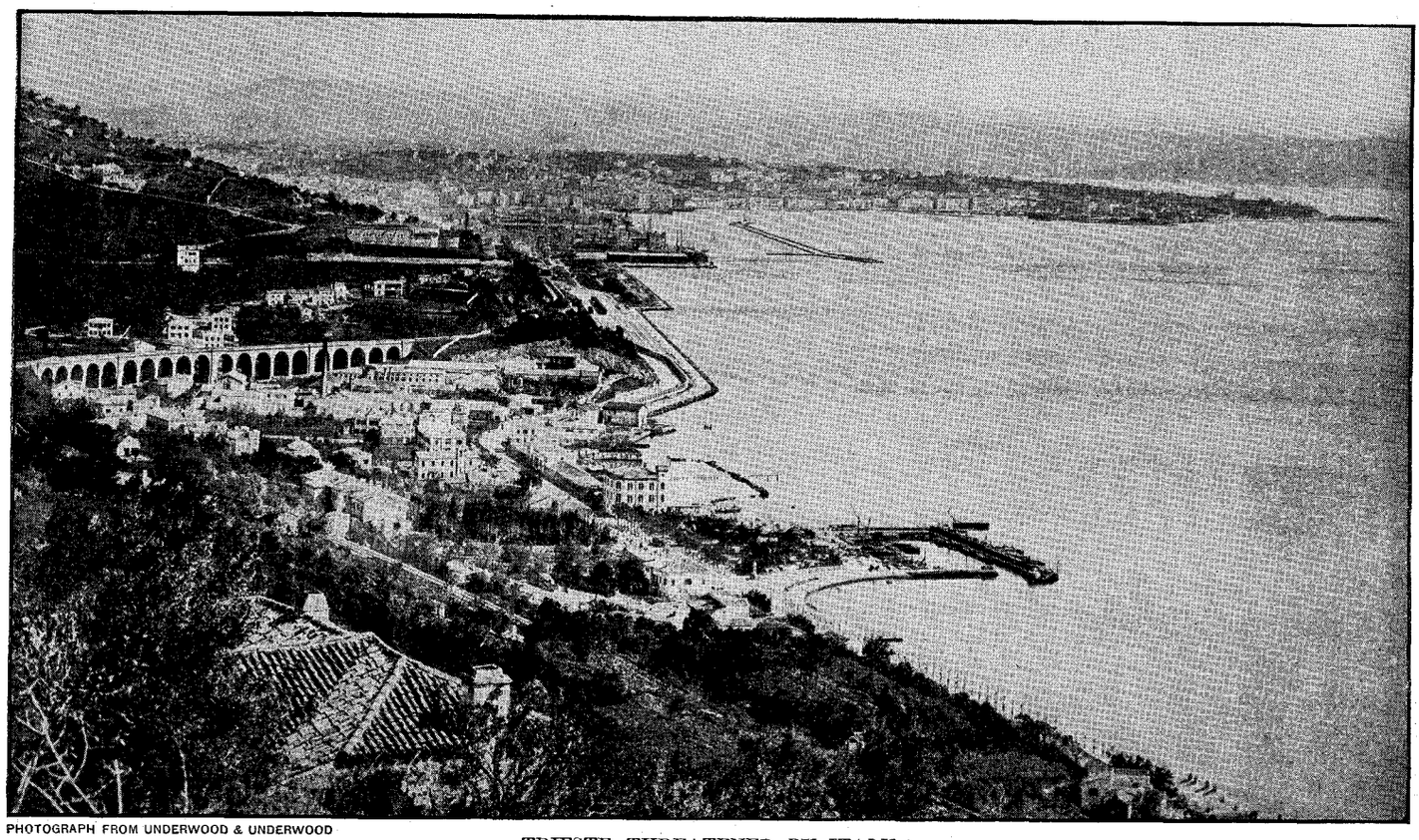


PHOTOGRAPH FROM PRESS ILLUSTRATING SERVICE

THE "LAUNCHING" OF THE RECRUIT

Last week we gave a picture of the Recruit, the land battle-ship in Union Square, New York City, in its unfinished condition. Here it is as it appeared on Memorial Day, when it was "launched" in the presence of a great crowd. Rear-Admiral Usher, who is Commandant of the New York Navy-Yard, and Mayor Mitchel, of New York, aided in the ceremony. The Recruit was paid for by popular subscription, and is to be a recruiting station for the Navy and the Marine Corps

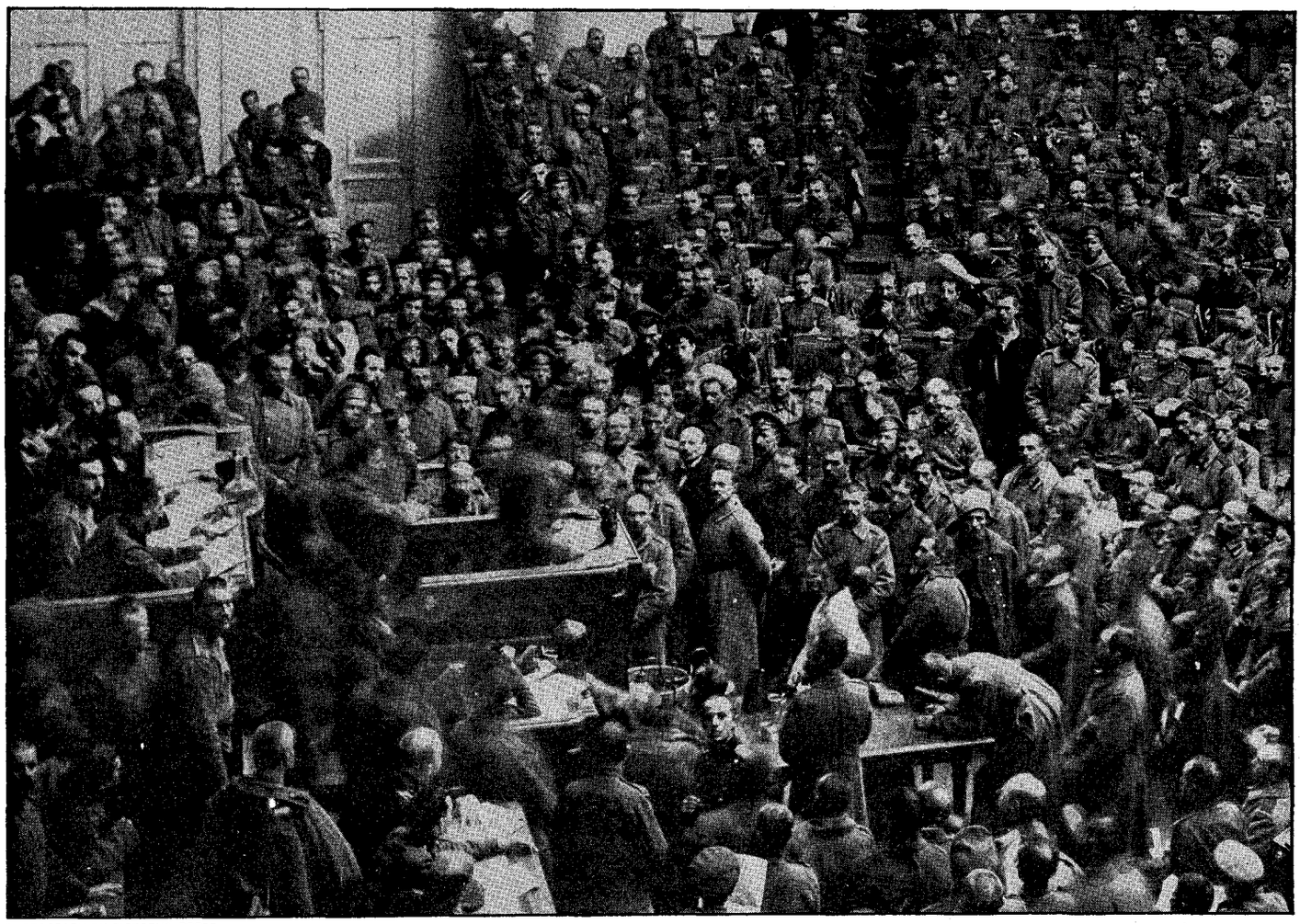
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



PHOTOGRAPH FROM UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

TRIESTE, THREATENED BY ITALY

The recent vigorous offensive of General Cadorna's troops has brought them within ten miles of their great objective, Trieste. They are attacking Duino, an important naval port on the Adriatic, and, in some measure, the key to Trieste. The region around Trieste as well as the city itself is Italian in spirit, and Italian victory here would complete the work of liberation from Austrian rule which was begun by Garibaldi, Mazzini, Cavour, and Victor Emmanuel II



PHOTOGRAPH BY PICTORIAL PRESS

A STRANGE SCENE IN RUSSIA

This photograph shows soldiers and workingmen in possession of the Parliament hall in Petrograd in which the Duma usually meets

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

(c) INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

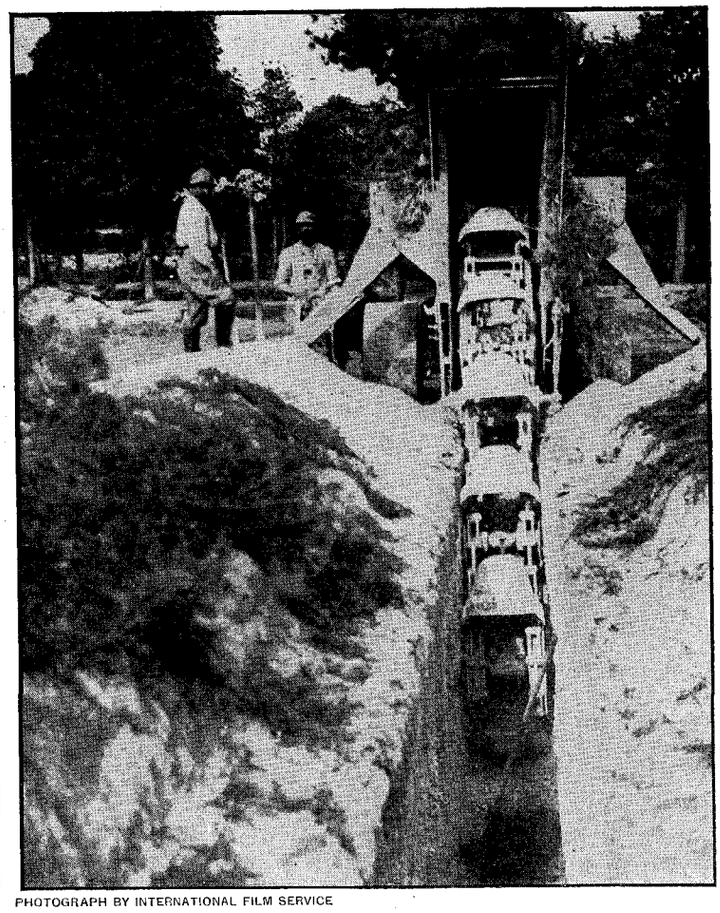
IN THE WAKE OF THE ILLINOIS CYCLONE

One of the many freaks of devastation caused by the recent cyclonic storms in the Middle West is shown in this picture. The home of these two girls was demolished, and the only thing left intact was the family organ

(c) BY A. DUPONT

ÉDOUARD DE RESZKE

Few opera singers have been better known or more appreciated in the United States than Édouard de Reszke, who recently died on his estate in Poland. Together with his brother, the even more famous Jean de Reszke, he sang in grand opera in America for many years. As all opera-goers know, Édouard was a basso and Jean a tenor



PHOTOGRAPH BY INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

DIGGING TRENCHES BY MACHINERY

To many Americans this new instrument of warfare is only a familiar tool of agriculture. Similar machines are used in this country for digging drainage and irrigation ditches. The earth which this excavator throws up serves as a parapet. As shown in the picture it is in actual use by our French allies

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ized the situation had it not been for refugees pouring in with the news.

On September 12, 1914, I wrote in my note-book:

"The newspapers having ceased to print news, it has to be passed by word of mouth. Thus there are two kinds of information about the war—official (which the newspapers print) and unofficial (which they do not). It is a question which is the more inaccurate. The official news suppresses everything which anybody wants to know. The unofficial news includes everything that anybody's hopes or fears lead him to imagine.

"It may suggest itself to some that this rigid censorship is to be thanked for the cool, unexcited state in which Paris finds herself. Perhaps. But I think the rumors that are circulated are more disquieting than the truth would be, and I am certain that the mental tranquillity of Paris rests on better stuff than ignorance."

I see no reason to modify that judgment now, but it ought to be added that since that date the Bureau of the Press has undergone changes which have resulted in a considerably more sane and liberal attitude.

It would probably surprise the public to know how innocuous is most of the matter censored. Almost never are there any important military secrets, any surprising revelations, behind those blank spaces in the newspapers. If motives of patriotism did not prevent the writing of such, the knowledge that they could never pass the censorship would be enough to deter any one from wasting his time in getting them ready.

One of the commonest applications of the censor's scissors is in preventing "premature statements," especially in regard to foreign affairs. The newspapers continually have information of some development abroad which the Bureau of the Press will not allow to appear until it receives official confirmation or until it decides that there is no objection to making the news public.

One night early in the war the British Embassy in Paris gave to the newspapers an official despatch which it had received from London containing the first news of the rebellion in South Africa. Despite the fact that it was an official despatch concerning purely British interests and was made public by the British Embassy in Paris, the censor did not allow it to appear the next morning, only relenting in time to let the afternoon papers use the news to which the morning papers were entitled.

Another way in which the censorship is active is in preventing exaggeration and embroidery of news. There is a common and a justified belief that the Government minimizes and allows others to minimize its military misfortunes; but it is not so generally understood that it limits unduly optimistic or exaggerated statements of its military successes.

Probably the most satisfactory of all the press restrictions in France is that forbidding newspapers to mention the name of any individual in connection with the operations of the army or navy without official permission. Such permission is rare except when a man is decorated or killed. One other standing exception is an aviator who has brought down five enemy machines. He then becomes an *as* (ace), and is mentioned by name in connection with each subsequent airplane that he destroys.

The prohibition against the use of names applies from the lowest rank to the highest, so that the man in the street in France often knows less about the personality and achievements of the generals at the head of his army (especially those who have come up since the war began) than does the newspaper reader in America.

The anonymity of war news as printed in France detracts from its interest; but it has achieved this supremely important result: that officers are not made and unmade by newspaper publicity, and are under no temptation to play to the gallery when they ought to be working for the deliverance of France.

French newspapers have at no time been allowed to ridicule or comment in an unfriendly way on the policy or officials of any allied or neutral nation. The result was apparent in the different attitude which prevailed toward America in France just before the United States entered the war and the feeling which existed in England. It is undeniable that in the latter country there was a sentiment of extreme irritation against America, kindled and fanned by unfriendly comment in the British press. In France there was no such spirit of irritation, largely because there were no newspaper editorials to start it or keep it before the public mind.

At the very outset of the war a wholesome regulation was put into force that no newspaper might print more than one edition for the same locality in twenty-four hours. The object was to shut off the possibly disquieting effect on the public of the "speshul uxtra;" but, with the subsequent increase in the cost of paper, it proved an excellent measure of economy as well. Equally good and with a similar purpose were the regulation forbidding boys to call their newspapers in the streets and the edict that barred the use of headlines extending across more than two columns. Would that the latter reform might outlast the war and spread across the Atlantic to America!

For the most part French journalists accept the restrictions placed upon them good-naturedly, working off their occasional spleen by jibes and satire at the expense of "Sainte-Anastasie." In this direction they are fortunately allowed to go as far as they please. Indeed, the censorship is almost the one subject which French journalists may discuss with entire freedom. They may laugh at or abuse it to their heart's content. The one thing they may not do is—disobey it.

No instance has yet occurred of a newspaper disobeying the censor in an important matter. There are a good many cases in which the censor's orders are ignored, accidentally or intentionally, in small matters. The usual punishment is to order the journal to suspend publication for from two days to two weeks. One of the first long suspensions was visited on Clemenceau's newspaper, the "Free Man." It was put under the ban for a week. The wily owner thought to escape by changing the title and continuing publication under the name of the "Chained Man." The censor thought otherwise, and scotched "L'Homme Enchaîné" with as little ceremony as "L'Homme Libre;" but when the suspension was lifted Clemenceau stuck to the new title and continued his newspaper as "L'Homme Enchaîné."

It is the journals of opinion, as distinguished from those that devote themselves chiefly to news, which suffer most at the hands of the censorship; nor is there reason to doubt that the weaker publications are treated with less consideration than those of huge circulation and powerful backing. Gustave Téry's "L'Œuvre" was suspended for two weeks last year for printing (against the censor's orders) twenty lines of an article by Clemenceau that had appeared in "L'Homme Enchaîné" the day before. In announcing its suspension in posters displayed at the newsstands "L'Œuvre" stated that "Le Journal" and "Le Petit Parisien" had been guilty of the same offense, whereupon another day was added to the period of its suspension for *affichage intempestif*.

In several instances where newspapers have not acceded to the censor's instructions to cut articles, and always where they have refused to comply with an order to suspend publication, policemen have been sent to the offices and have seized and destroyed the editions. This has happened more than once to "L'Homme Enchaîné," as well as to "L'Éclair," "Le Bonnet Rouge," and Henri Fabre's weeklies, "Le Journal du Peuple" and "Les Hommes du Jour."

There is no instance in Paris of an editor having been fined or imprisoned, but Gustave Téry, after a suspension of "L'Œuvre" for two weeks, wrote that it was equivalent to a fine of twelve thousand francs.

What French journalists most object to is not so much the rigidity of the censorship as the illogical and haphazard character of the control exercised. Naturally, it takes a corps of censors to do the work, and they do not always act in harmony. Sometimes an item is censored in the morning newspapers which the afternoon newspapers of the day before were allowed to print, or an article is barred in one journal and permitted in another of the same date.

The New York "Herald" in Paris one night received an important and exclusive cablegram from the United States. It was the custom of this publication to exchange news with the French daily "Le Matin." The censor of "Le Matin" let the despatch in question pass, but the censor of the "Herald" ordered it out. The result was that "Le Matin" appeared with the cablegram received and paid for by the "Herald," while the "Herald" itself appeared without it.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RETURN OF A, B, C

BY GERTRUDE CHANDLER WARNER

THAT is, I hope they are returning. My small nephew, Tony, aged seven, needs them. He needs them to learn to read with.

Tony can read "over to school" such excerpts as the following: "The gingerbreadboy went clickety-clack down the road." "Sail far, sail far, o'er the fabulous main!" "Consider, goat, consider!" "You have made a mistake, Mr. Alligator." Just why should "Mr. Alligator" and "fabulous" be introduced to a pleasant child like Tony, who has not as yet been allowed to meet cat, dog, hen, red, boy, bad, and a great many other creatures really necessary to a little boy's existence?

Alice knows that Tony is not learning to read. She argues a very little with me, on principle, although faintly; she says James Whitcomb Riley wrote "fabulous." I reminded her in a sisterly way that Mr. Milton wrote the "Areopagitica," thought by some to be a good sort, but that until Tony knew his letters the "Areopagitica" would be almost wasted on him. I would pony him a bit myself, for pure love, were it not for the fact that I hate to have him get a sensible A, B, or C mixed up with such corrupting associates as a considering goat or the mistaken alligator. And he would be certain to get them mixed up. He would never be able in this world to decide in his little mind what relation *consider* had to A, B, C. And he would be quite excusable.

I met Tony's best playmate's mother recently.

"How does Gordon get along at school with his reading?" I asked, as kindly as I could.

"That's just it; he doesn't get along. I believe he goes backward," she replied after a moment's thought. "He doesn't even know A, B, C."

"Oh, but he's not *supposed* to know them!" I interrupted hastily. I didn't wish to appear to criticise her son. "They don't teach A, B, or C now," I explained.

"No; I saw they didn't when I visited Gordon's school," said my new friend with interest. "They had a funny lesson the day I visited."

"They had a funny lesson the day I visited," I said, sagely.

Mrs. Gordon turned to me with a humorous twinkle in her eye. "What words did they have? Did they have 'the crooked sixpence against a crooked stile'?"

"No; the day I visited they had 'Primrose Hill was dirty' and 'Banbury Cross.' Of course 'dirty' is a useful word—" I faltered.

"Where *is* Banbury Cross?" asked Mrs Gordon. "Isn't that intended mostly for little English children?"

We dumbly shook hands. Since then I have called upon Mrs. Gordon whenever I wished to blow off steam on the "gingerbreadboy" question. Alice is too optimistic. She tries to console herself by the fact that if she should die Tony could at least order gingerbread off a menu card. But can he? The sad fact which Alice overlooks is that he doesn't know "gingerbread" when he sees it, but just "gingerbread-*boy*"? Perhaps even at that Tony might not starve, for even gingerbreadboys are edible, if Tony could really recognize that. But he can't. Not outside the confines of his *reading-book*—heaven save the mark! And Tony, with his heritage and brains, ought to be able to recognize a friendly letter whether he sees it on a block, or a billboard, or a blackboard, or in a book he has never before opened. When his mother, at seven, had learned to read "I see a hen" in her primer, she could recognize "hen" if she met it in the Encyclopædia Britannica. She knew it when it was tacked to the front part of Henderson or Uncle Henry, simply because she knew H and E and N as well as A, B, C, under the most trying of circumstances. The word-fiends try to argue with me that after having learned "gingerbreadboy" the child comes naturally by three words (and even four, if they allow "gin" in the school curriculum), namely, "ginger," "bread," and "boy." But Tony doesn't. He looks upon "ginger" as an entire stranger, interesting in form, perhaps, but still foreign. Something is wrong.

Something quite vital is wrong if Tony, a descendant of the bluebloods of Massachusetts, can sit at my side and converse with me in this wise: "Tony," say I, "if c-a-t spells cat, and m-a-t spells mat, what does p-a-t spell?" Tony regards this as an interesting conundrum, and replies, after due consideration, with obvious relief to his brain-cells, "Pig"! Tony can write little verses too—in his head. His sense of rhyme is all straight; he says life is never more gloriously worth living (in other words, of course) than when he can "sweep the floor" and "shut the door," or "make a pie" and "shut his eye."

The truth is, I hate to have Tony deprived of seeing a hen, and having the hen see him! He is so adorable, the hen would love to see him gazing raptly at "clickety-clack," and never recognizing "click" in the least when stranded on a separate card; and Tony would love to see the hen run, and run fast, as only old-fashioned A, B, C hens could run.

In these days of horrible moving pictures for children, I will admit that the hen is a rather tame animal. But rather than let children read, or make them read, such an absurd story as that of the small gray cat who swallowed slippety-slip the white goose, the cinnamon bear, the great, big pig—and others which have "slippety-slipped" my mind just now—I think I would advocate a rather plain tale of domesticated cats who eat only rats, as cats should. Everything is seemingly planned for just such a course. All things naturally pertaining to a cat rhyme with it. Our cat is just designed to lie upon a mat, eat a rat, and an occasional bat, which used to be fat, if I remember correctly. And we used to read much better when we had our books open before us. Tony, on the contrary, reads better, I think, and with more interpretation and fine feeling, without his book. Alice thinks when Tony has his book open and says out loud the words printed on that page that he is reading. He may be; and then again, of course, he mayn't.

Alice is really busy; she has two others younger than Tony who are not going to learn to read either, and just at present they need her more. And I am also too busy, and too upset. So Tony's grandmother, the only hardy one among us, has essayed to teach Tony his A, B, C. She has spent fifty cents for a primer, and she is patiently beginning where every one ought to begin—at A. And, more than that, although Tony and Gordon consider time wasted on a book they do not have "over to school," Mrs. Gordon is beginning at A, too. I know six relatives of apt little first-graders who are surreptitiously "learning" their children to read by means of A, B, C. But they are all paying large taxes on brick blocks and motor cars, etc., to have this work done for them. They need their time to make rompers and cookies and attend to morals and manners. And when the wonderful, glorious art of actually learning to read a language *can* be taught by an easy, uncontorted route by a school-girl, why drag in a gingerbreadboy? As far as I know, during my twenty-five years of reading and writing I have never needed to use him in a sentence until I wrote this paper to protest against his absurd existence—absurd, because he has nothing whatever to do with ginger or bread or boys and girls.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.
HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Based on The Outlook of June 6, 1917

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Topic: Unseen Forces in the World War.
Reference: Editorial, pages 214–216.
Questions:

1. Do you know why this war is being fought? Give an answer in from twelve to fifteen sentences. 2. What is the function of the third paragraph in this editorial? 3. Explain Germany's educational system and its results. (See Barker's "The Foundations of Germany," Chapter IV; "Germanism from Within," by McLaren, Chapter XXIV and pages 331–338; Oliver's "Ordeal by Battle," Chapters V, VI, VII. Every American should read these three books.) 4. Explain: "With the Hohenzollerns autocracy is a religious faith." (Page 215.) 5. By using several illustrations, make perfectly clear the meaning of constitutional government. *Prove* what the attitude of William II is toward it. 6. An attempt to establish a world empire has been made at least *five times* in history. Do you know who made these attempts and why, when made, and the results? A specially good question to think over. 7. Can it be shown that Germany possesses this ambition of world empire? *Make no statements which you cannot prove.* (Read page 215 carefully; also Oliver's "Ordeal by Battle," Part II; Orth's "The Imperial Impulse," Chapter I; McLaren's "Germanism from Within," Part I.) 8. Explain the relation between imperialism and Socialism in Germany. Why has the Government so thoroughly socialized Germany? 9. Explain how religion has intensified Germany's ambition for world empire. 10. The Outlook says: "*But her* [Germany's] *ideal is shattered*" (italics mine). How is this contention sustained by The Outlook? Is Germany's ideal shattered? 11. Point out how the ideals of democracy have grown clearer and the resolve of democratic nations stronger. 12. What are the "unseen forces in the world war"? 13. State in about ten sentences what, in your opinion, the ultimate issue of this battle of ideals will be.

II—FOREIGN AFFAIRS

A. Topic: A Government that Misrepresents.
Reference: Pages 220–222.
Questions:

1. This article, with the editorial on "Unseen Forces in the World War," should be made the basis of a thorough and extended study of the German Government and its ideals. Why should Americans make this topic a real study? 2. What difference does it make whether the German Government and the German people are one and the same thing or not? Discuss. 3. Tell how Mr. Brown shows that (*a*) the Imperial Government of Germany is inimical to popular freedom in Germany; (*b*) Germany has failed to manage its foreign relations with "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind;" (*c*) the German Government "is neither of the people nor by the people;" (*d*) German "universal suffrage is itself a farce;" (*e*) "the German progressives have to fight an intrenched enemy with bare hands." 4. How much liberty is there in Germany? (*Without fail* read "Liberty in Germany," an article in The Outlook for November 3, 1915, by Mr. Fosdick.) 5. Why do not Americans understand Germany's political institutions? If we did know about these, what results would probably follow? 6. What is the German conception of the state? The American? Give several reasons why one and not the other should prevail. 7. Make a number of other comparisons between German and American political institutions, such as the executives, the two houses, the Cabinet and the Ministry, the franchise. (In addition to the books and articles already referred to consult "The State," by Woodrow Wilson," pages 476–630, 1032–1351; "The Governments of Europe," by Ogg, pages 193–282; and "Government and Politics of the German Empire," by Krüger.)

B. Topic: The Early Days of the Russian Revolution.
Reference: Pages 217–219.
Questions:

1. Explain what the two rival governments in Russia are; how they came into being. 2. Make perfectly clear how the Council of Delegates is able to force the Provisional Government of Russia into submission. 3. Tell all you can about the series of "orders" of the Council of Delegates and the results of these "orders." 4. What is your opinion of the Russian Socialists and pacifists? 5. Had you the opportunity, what definite suggestions would you make to the rival governments in Russia and to the Russian peoples?

III—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Topic: Bondholders and the Liberty Loan.
Reference: Pages 209 and 213.
Questions:

1. Rewrite the first topic on page 209. 2. Give all the facts you can about a Liberty bond and the Liberty Loan. 3. How can this bond issue be made a bond issue of democracy? 4. What and how should one invest in the Liberty Loan? 5. What reasons do the cartoons on page 213 present for buying Liberty bonds? *Study* these cartoons.

IV—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

1. No government can conceal its nature. 2. No form of government is worth fighting for. 3. It is impossible to state exactly what American Socialism is.

V—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in The Outlook for June 6, 1917. After looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning *in your own words.*)

Savants, naïve frankness, unmitigated, idolatry, tutelage, national catastrophe, political dogma, iconoclasts, cranks.

—for cuts and scrapes

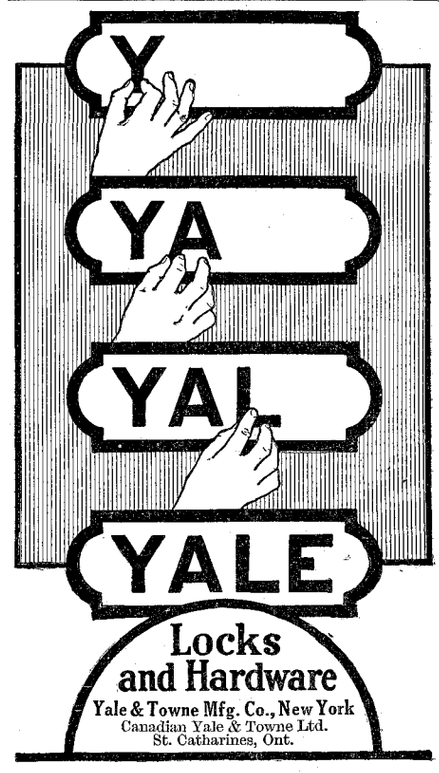
An antiseptic liquid for little hurts. It forms a waterproof covering that protects the cut and allows it to heal. Carry it with you always.

At all druggists. Be sure to get the genuine. Always in glass bottles; red and gold paper cartons.

NEWSKIN CO., NEW YORK

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS

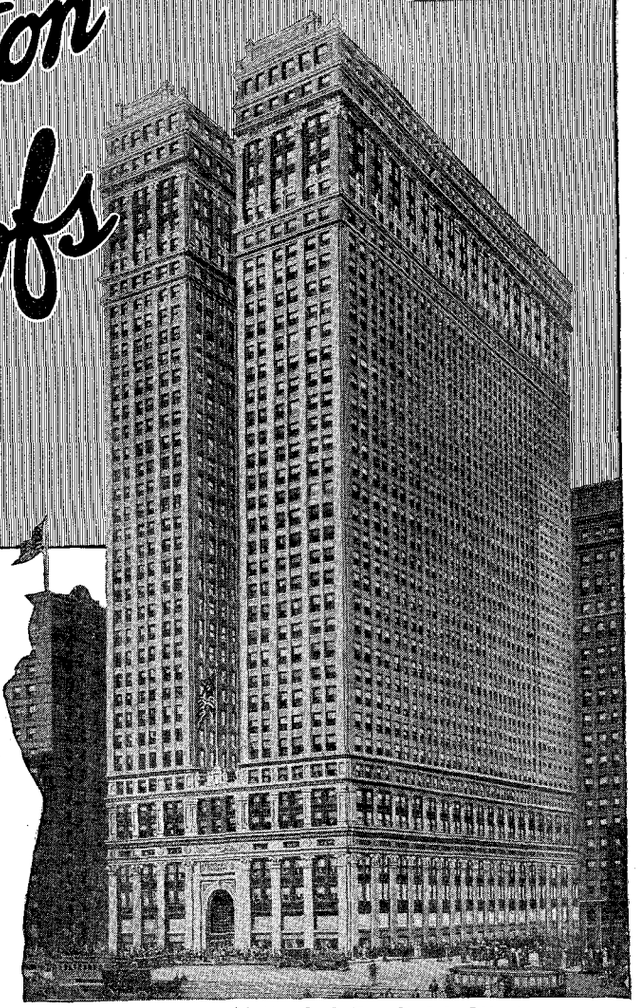
When you notify The Outlook of a change in your address, both the old and the new should be given. Kindly write, if possible, two weeks before the change is to take effect.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Barrett Specification Roofs

On the Greatest Office Building in the World



Germania Roofing Co. Inc. Roofing and Waterproofing Contractors, New York City

(c) *1913 by the Equitable Office Bldg. Corporation*

THE Equitable Building is the greatest office-building in the world. It covers an entire New York City block.

From the foundations to the roof, towering forty stories from the ground, it represents the last word in architecture and engineering science, as applied to the construction of modern fireproof buildings. It is one of the show-buildings of the country, and one of the many great structures that help to form that jagged sky-line of lower New York, famous the world over.

And like most of these buildings, the Equitable is covered with a Barrett Specification Roof.

So it is all over the country. The big permanent structures, such as railroad terminals, factories, sky-scrapers, apartments, hotels, etc., are usually covered with these roofs.

They are more popular for permanent buildings than any other type, because they cost less per year of service, nothing for maintenance, and take the base rate of fire insurance.

In addition they are guaranteed for twenty years under the following conditions:

20-Year Guaranty

The 20-Year Guaranty is now given on all Barrett Specification Roofs of fifty squares and over in all towns in the United States and Canada with a population of 25,000 and over, *and in smaller places where our Inspection Service is available.* Our only requirements are that The Barrett Specification, dated May 1, 1916, shall be strictly followed and that the roofing contractor shall be approved by us.

What This Means to *You!*

You can secure exactly the same roof on your building as covers the Equitable and other huge structures throughout the country, by simply stating to your architect or roofing contractor that you wish your roof constructed in strict accordance with The Barrett Specification dated May 1, 1916, and requesting him to deliver to you a 20-Year Surety Bond upon completion of the job.

Barrett Waterproofing Also Used

Barrett Specification Pitch-and-Felt Waterproofing also does service in the great Equitable Building. Over 200,000 square feet are in use to protect the bank vaults, kitchens, refrigerators, pits, etc., as well as underneath and around the deep cellars that penetrate to a depth of fifty-two feet.

A copy of The Barrett 20-Year Specification, with roofing diagrams, sent free on request

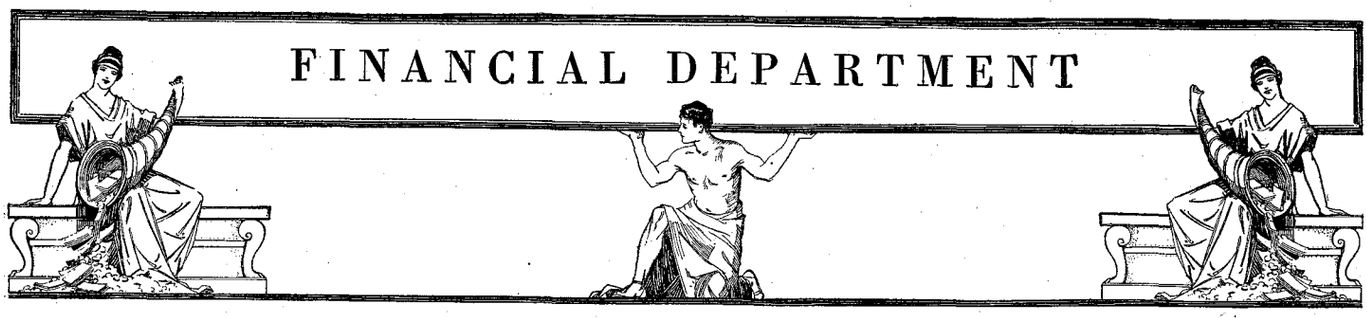
The Barrett Company

Largest Manufacturers in the World of Roofing and Roofing Materials

New York Chicago Philadelphia Boston St. Louis Cleveland
Cincinnati Pittsburgh Detroit Birmingham Kansas City
Minneapolis Nashville Salt Lake City Seattle Peoria
THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO., Limited
Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver
St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S. Sydney, N. S.

TRADE B MARK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



All legitimate questions from Outlook readers about investment securities will be answered either by personal letter or in these pages. The Outlook cannot, of course, undertake to guarantee against loss resulting from any specific investment. Therefore it will not *advise* the purchase of any specific security. But it will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, leaving the responsibility for final decision to the investor. And it will admit to its pages only those financial advertisements which after thorough expert scrutiny are believed to be worthy of confidence. All letters of inquiry regarding investment securities should be addressed to

THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

The Bonds You Need

The Advantage of Adaptation

Complete investment satisfaction requires certain investment elements in certain proportions:

National and State Banks	as trustees of depositors' funds payable on demand, must invest in the soundest bonds with a market so wide as to make the proceeds available instantly.
The Savings Bank	as the trustee of funds deposited for a longer period, may invest in bonds thoroughly sound and marketable within a reasonable time.
The Trust Fund Investor	should select sound bonds complying with legal requirements and yielding the best return.
The Woman Investor	in order to safeguard both principal and interest, should select bonds of exceptional safety and wide diversification.
The Investor for Income	requires bonds whose principal characteristics are soundness and liberal yield.
The Business Reserve	while it awaits opportunities or emergencies, should be earning by investment in sound, readily marketable securities similar to those purchased by National Banks.
The Business Man	may, because of his economic position and his wider knowledge of affairs, select personal investments involving the use of his business foresight and judgment.

Because of our unusual facilities, ample capital and contact with practically all the markets of the world, we are in an exceptionally advantageous position to supply every circumstance with an investment adapted to its need, as well as to assist investors in an intelligent diversification of their investment funds.

General Bond List on request for Circular Z-60

The National City Company

National City Bank Building, New York

CORRESPONDENT OFFICES

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1421 Chestnut Street

BALTIMORE, MD.
Munsey Building

WASHINGTON, D. C.
741 15th Street, N. W.

ATLANTA, GA.
40 Edgewood Avenue

BOSTON, MASS.
10 State Street

ALBANY, N. Y.
Douw Building

BUFFALO, N. Y.
Marine Bank Building

WILKES-BARRE, PA.
Miners Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.
Farmers Bank Building

CLEVELAND, O.
Guardian Building

DETROIT, MICH.
Dime Bank Building

CHICAGO, ILL.
137 So. La Salle Street

ST. LOUIS, MO.
Bank of Commerce Bldg.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
Republic Building

DENVER, COL.
First National Bank Bldg.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
424 California Street

LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Hibernian Building

SEATTLE, WASH.
Hoge Building

LONDON, ENG.
3 Lombard Street

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LIBERTY LOAN: LAST CALL

AFTER the first expressions of enthusiasm over the Liberty Loan it developed very quickly that the people of this country had no conception of what it meant to raise two billion dollars. A few far-sighted bankers, Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, in particular, had attempted to emphasize through the press and in public speeches the magnitude of the enterprise. It appears that the concern displayed by these men over the success of the loan was amply warranted. In the third week of May the subscriptions entered in the ordinary course of business had not even totaled half the amount projected.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LOAN

Up to this time the efforts of the Treasury Department had been confined to official statements defining the terms of the bond issue. Bond dealers and some few bankers of broader vision had circularized and advertised the loan without achieving the success anticipated. It became apparent that their individual and unorganized efforts, depending as they did very largely on results for further encouragement, would subside.

The Secretary of the Treasury was not a bit too soon in throwing the force of the Federal Reserve System into an aggressive campaign for subscriptions to the Liberty Loan. Up to this time it had been thought that the Federal Reserve banks would provide in a conservative sort of way against the dangers anticipated in the shifting of funds withdrawn from banks to pay for Liberty bonds. It was also taken for granted that the Federal Reserve banks would liberally rediscount commercial paper in the hands of member banks. That is to say, the Federal Reserve banks would buy and pay for in gold, if necessary, certain eligible securities usually held by member banks of the Federal Reserve System. The Federal Reserve banks have, however, proved their usefulness in a larger way. Serving as centers for great selling campaigns in their respective districts, they have organized with the help of the bond dealers and the bond salesmen thousands of sub-committees whose work will without question bring about the success of the loan.

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEES

The organization of this work has been carried on very largely by bond salesmen and, through them, by local bankers in every community. In the Federal Reserve cities committees composed of the heads of many prominent banks, investment, bond, and stock organizations have appointed each of their members to form sub-committees for the purpose of canvassing a given city or a given State. To these sub-committees have been assigned several hundred bond salesmen, directed in many cases to place their entire time at the disposal of the Liberty Loan Committee. These salesmen are divided into squads of some twenty-five men or more, under the direction of a captain, and detailed to attack an assigned section of a city. Each salesman is given definite instructions as to the exact position which he is expected to carry, and he is given a letter from the Federal Reserve Bank showing him to be a representative of the United States Government in Liberty Loan matters. In some cases the point of attack will prove to be a factory or a large office, where the work as a whole is organized under department heads, and where the executives can be immediately enlisted to convoke their employees for the purpose of listening to the many arguments in favor of the Liberty Loan. In many cases employers, with the assistance of their bankers, have been able to arrange the payment of fifty-dollar-bond subscriptions on a plan which requires only one dollar a week. The enthusiasm which has been aroused by bond salesmen in carrying on this work has been so great that it has become a matter of pride with young men and women in the great cities at least to say that they have subscribed for Liberty bonds.

In the smaller towns where people are better known to each other it has been the idea to throw the burden of the work on the local bankers and merchants, enlisting at the same time the co-operation of pastors and school-teachers. In those cases the bond salesman who has been detailed to a given community makes it his business to form a committee of prominent men and to point out to them ways and means of carrying on the work in the most effective way. In various counties and townships where the population is scattered automobiles have been conscripted for service in the rural districts. It is almost invariably reported that there are throughout the country innumerable people who are disposed to subscribe for Liberty bonds, but who have so limited an experience in investment matters that they hardly know how to go about entering their subscriptions.

THE SAVINGS PLAN

It is a noteworthy fact that a very large proportion of the subscriptions to the Liberty Loan will be paid for out of savings; not past savings, which in most cases are already invested, but out of savings which are planned by the subscribers during the coming year. This fact will have a highly beneficial effect on the prosperity of the country. It means that funds are not going to be withdrawn from banks to the extent originally anticipated. It means that the individual who subscribes will be a more valuable citizen at the end of a year, not only in the sense that he will be worth more to himself, but that he will have become probably from that time on an habitual investor. It behooves every investor who has entered a subscription for bonds which he intends to pay for from cash accounts to enter an additional subscription which he shall pay for from *future savings*. In investing his cash he has already made the best investment that the world's market affords. It is only in investing his *future* savings that he displays the brand of patriotism which the situation calls for.

If the loan has not already been fully subscribed at the time of the publication of this article, every citizen should add to his own subscription the subscription of every member of his immediate family. There is not one of us who can afford *not* to subscribe to the Liberty Loan.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. As a means of diversification, of not having all of one's eggs in a single basket, and as a method of easier saving, I am interested in $100 bonds. Will you give me a list of a few which, in your opinion, are strictly high-grade—public utility and railway?

A. The following bonds, which are available in denominations of $100, are generally regarded as being safe and conservative:

Railway: Virginian Railway Company First Mortgage 5s, Seaboard Air Line Railway First and Consolidated Mortgage 6s.

Public Utility: American Telephone and Tele-

ESTABLISHED 1865

6% First Mortgage Bonds

Secured by a Most Important Natural Resource—Coal

Value of security nearly three times total loan.

Net earnings, substantially above requirements, assured by long-time leases and contracts.

Ownership held by one of the largest and best-known consumers in the Middle West.

Production directly in charge of old-established, experienced coal operators.

Ample sinking fund provision.

Denominations of $500 and $1,000, to net 6%. Send for circular No. 988-Z.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1865)

10 South La Salle St. Chicago

ESTABLISHED 1865 ESTABLISHED 1865 ESTABLISHED 1865

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Ask Yourself:

"Can I afford NOT to buy these bonds?"

We will gladly mail subscription blank on request for Circular O.

Our services, of course, are gratuitous in every way.

A·H·Bickmore & Co
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

When Peace Comes

This Business Should Continue to Grow

Everett, Heaney & Co., Inc.—exporters, importers, and converters of cotton goods for 25 years—have been intrenching themselves solidly with valuable agencies and branches in all South American and tropical countries. Their business has been in staple goods—not war supplies—and should go ahead steadily under either war or peace conditions.

EVERETT-HEANEY & CO. inc.

Capitalization $2,000,000. All common stock. Par value $20 per share. Current earnings are running at a rate in excess of $500,000 per year—equivalent to 25 per cent.

The company has no funded debt—no preferred stock—no liabilities other than strictly current accounts. This stock has been actively dealt in since introduction to open market. Dividend on the basis of 10 per cent of par value per annum has been declared.

Write for Circular No. 30-H which gives full details

SHELDON-MORGAN & Company

Members New York Stock Exchange — **42 Broadway New York**

Questions and Answers (Continued)

graph Company Collateral 5s, Kansas City Railways Company First Mortgage 5s.

Government: United States Government Liberty Loan 3½s, American Foreign Securities 5s, Anglo-French External Loan 5s.

You will be able to obtain further particulars and additional offerings by addressing any of the investment bond houses.

Q. Our firm has been for some years a regular investor in United States Government bonds. Among others, we have a block of United States Government Panama 3s, 1961, which, according to the newspaper quotations, have declined considerably during the past month. We learned, upon inquiry, that the decline in these bonds is due chiefly to the fact that they do not bear the so-called "conversion privilege." That is to say, that the National banks cannot use these Panama bonds to secure their bank notes. Would you advise us to sell these bonds around 91? We paid close to par for them.

A. The Panama 3s are simply the direct obligation of the United States Government. They do not, as you say, carry the "conversion privilege." They will therefore be in exactly the same category as the Liberty Loan 3½ per cent bonds, in that they will be secured simply by the faith and credit of the United States Government. Inasmuch as the Liberty Loan will be distributed among investors at a price to yield 3½ per cent, there is no reason for supposing that the Panama 3s should sell at a price to yield less than 3½ per cent. A 3½ per cent basis for 3 per cent bonds due in 1961 is approximately 87⅝ in interest.

If you could obtain more than 87⅝ for your Panama 3s, it would seem advisable to dispose of them, not only because a bond bearing a 3½ per cent rate selling at or above par will be more attractive to the general run of investors, but also because the Liberty Loan bonds are convertible into any future loan issued during the present war bearing a higher rate of interest. The Panama 3s are not convertible. In other words, if, with the continuance of the war, the Government should issue 4 per cent bonds, the Liberty Loan 3½s could immediately be converted into 4 per cent bonds at the option of the holder. There is no such convertible privilege attaching to the Panama 3s. The Government is under no obligation whatever to pay more than 3 per cent on the Panama bonds.

The Liberty Loan bonds are therefore more attractive even on a 3½ per cent basis than the Panama 3s at a price which will yield 3½ per cent, namely, 87⅝.

Q. Would you be kind enough to name several possible investments for one or two thousand dollars now in savings bank drawing .0365? The investor wants not less than .055, and preferably .06, with—

First, complete safety of principal and freedom from care.

Second, principal and interest available within thirty days of investor's need without expense to get or sacrifice of any part of either.

Third, period of investment not to exceed two years, and preferably one year or six months, with investor's privilege of renewal or continuance.

Fourth, interest payable quarterly or semiannually.

A. We do not know of any investment which you could make yielding 5.50 per cent and still meet with the four requirements which you have outlined.

What you could do, of course, would be to buy some of the various short-term secured notes which are available in the market, as, for instance:

Erie Railway 5 per cent notes, due 1919, yield 5.60 per cent.

Southern Railway 5 per cent notes, due 1919, yield 5.50 per cent.

New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad notes, due 1917, yield 6 per cent.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland

"A New Plan by Old Interests"

Thousands of millions of feet of lumber are DEMANDED NOW

—for barracks, for ships, for wagons and equipment, for industrial use. Add to this the normal demand and the enormous extra demand which will come with the close of the war and you can see that the lumber industry is in a position more favorable than for many years.

LACEY

Profit-Sharing Bonds

(1st Mortgage) are based on growing timber. The name of Lacey has been standard in the timber field for many years. Timber values are constantly rising and now will rise faster than ever. Lacey Bonds will carry large profits.

Experienced investors wisely see in the present world-situation reasons for conserving their principal by SAFE as well as profitable investments. Lacey Profit-Sharing Bonds (1st Mortgage) are ideal for this purpose on account of their profit feature in addition to 6% and absolute safety. Convenient denominations of

$100, $500, $1000

YOU ARE INVITED TO READ THE HIGHLY INTERESTING BOOKLET T-214 WHICH EXPLAINS THE EXCEPTIONAL CONDITIONS ON WHICH THE BONDS ARE BASED. WE SUGGEST PROMPT APPLICATION.

JAMES D. LACEY TIMBER CO.

332 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago

For 37 years the name of Lacey has been synonymous with conservative success in timber investment.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Questions and Answers (Continued)

convertible 5½ per cent secured notes, due 1918, yield 6.25 per cent.

In investing your funds in securities of this character you would, of course, be obliged to assume the risk of having to sell in an adverse market before maturity, and therefore, while the principal and interest would be available on less than thirty days' notice, the liquidation would involve the expense of a selling commission and a possible sacrifice of principal just as there might be a possible gain, market conditions being favorable.

As for complete safety of principal, there is no investment which we would care to recommend on that basis. Your savings bank deposit meets with the requirements except in the matter of yield, which is the price you pay for the advantages afforded.

Q. Kindly advise me if you would consider it wise and safe to invest $5,000 in two-year 5½ per cent Second Loan Convertible Gold Notes of the Government of the French Republic as advertised in the "Wall Street Journal" of May 23, 1917. As I understand, these can be purchased to yield slightly over 6 per cent.

A. The French Republic convertible 5½ per cent notes are, in our judgment, a safe and conservative investment.

The question whether it is wise for you to invest $5,000 in the issue depends very largely on the diversification of your investments taken as a whole. If you are investing from $25,000 to $30,000, we should not regard $5,000 in the French loan an excessive amount.

The French convertible 5½s are among the most attractive of the foreign government securities placed in the American market. The loan is secured by adequate collateral; it is convertible into a long-term bond, and it carries an attractive exchange privilege.

Q. I read with much interest your articles on finance, although I have had no personal experience in stocks or bonds. I have seven or eight thousand dollars that I should like to invest in bonds, having in mind, first, safety of principal; second, a good rate of interest; third, convertibility. In case we shall have declared war by the time you receive this letter, there may be some desirable bonds to be had at attractive prices. All I have (about $40,000) is invested in property and mortgages in this city, and my idea would be to invest this balance where it would not be so vulnerable to an attacking force in case of war. Are the several bonds of Great Britain and Ireland to be had, and at what figure, and do you advise them?

A. We submit, as suggestions only, the following high-grade bonds which, in our judgment, are safe and conservative as well as attractive under present market conditions:

American Telephone and Telegraph Company Collateral Trust 5s, 1946. Present market price about 99 and interest.

Chicago Railways Company First Mortgage 5s, 1927. Present price about 93½ and interest.

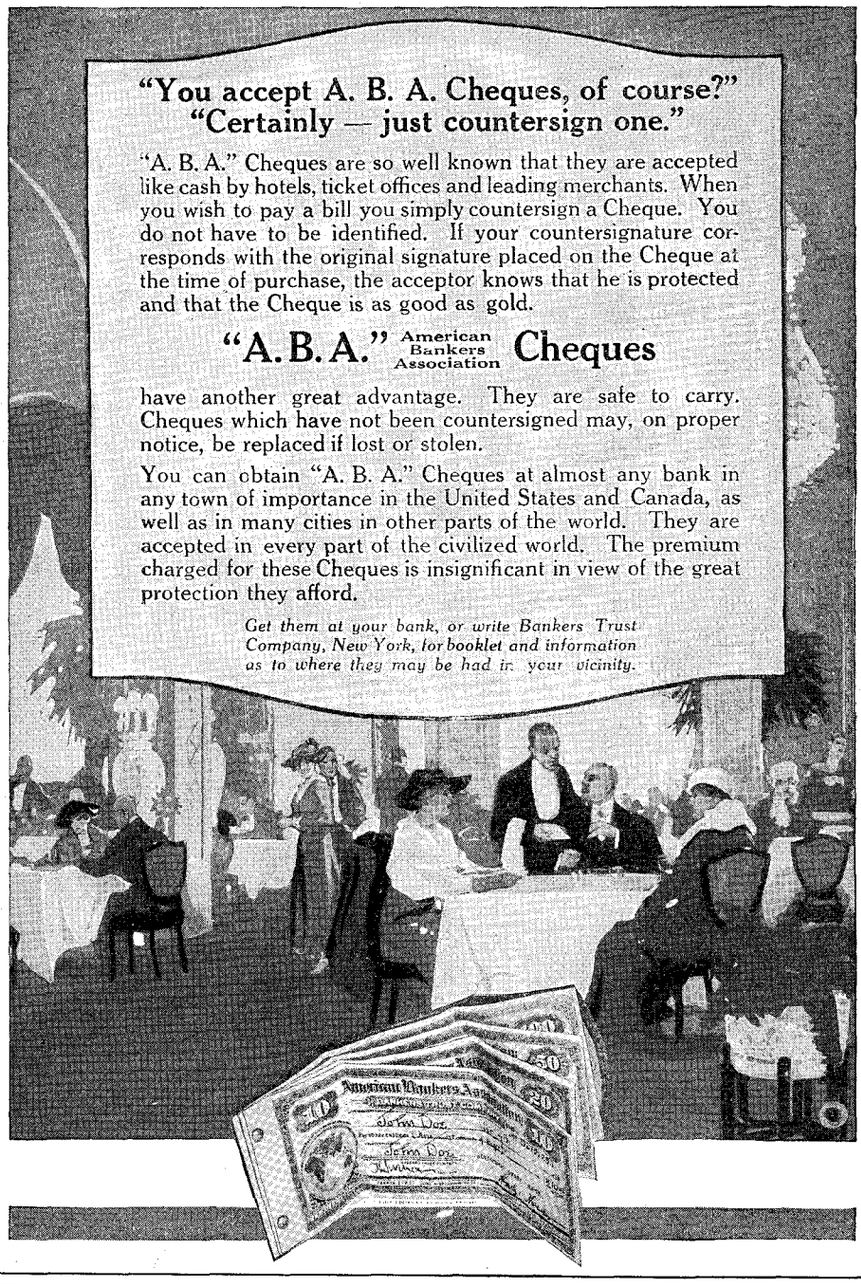
Kansas City Railway First Mortgage 5s, 1944. Present price about 92 and interest.

Commonwealth Edison Company First Mortgage 5s, 1943. Present price about 100 and interest.

Public Service Company of Northern Illinois First and Refunding 5s, 1956. Present price about 92 and interest.

It seems to us that these bonds are far removed from any possible danger from war as far as the location of the properties is concerned, and, furthermore, that they are the type of bonds which would not be seriously affected in a market way by war conditions.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 5½ per cent notes maturing February 1, 1918 and 1919, respectively, are, in our judgment, the most attractive of the foreign government securities available in the present market. Besides being secured by adequate collateral, the notes carry an unusually attractive convertible privilege.


"You accept A. B. A. Cheques, of course?"
"Certainly — just countersign one."
"A. B. A." Cheques are so well known that they are accepted like cash by hotels, ticket offices and leading merchants. When you wish to pay a bill you simply countersign a Cheque. You do not have to be identified. If your countersignature corresponds with the original signature placed on the Cheque at the time of purchase, the acceptor knows that he is protected and that the Cheque is as good as gold.
"A. B. A." American Bankers Association Cheques
have another great advantage. They are safe to carry. Cheques which have not been countersigned may, on proper notice, be replaced if lost or stolen.
You can obtain "A. B. A." Cheques at almost any bank in any town of importance in the United States and Canada, as well as in many cities in other parts of the world. They are accepted in every part of the civilized world. The premium charged for these Cheques is insignificant in view of the great protection they afford.
Get them at your bank, or write Bankers Trust Company, New York, for booklet and information as to where they may be had in your vicinity.

If you are interested in Farm Mortgages write us for particulars regarding

DANFORTH FARM MORTGAGES

They have stood the test of time. Interest paid promptly when due.
No foreclosures in nearly sixty years.
You can safely invest any amount.

Ask for List No. 58

A·G·Danforth·&·Co

BANKERS — Founded A.D. 1858
WASHINGTON — ILLINOIS

Since 1865 Investments

ELEVEN YEARS before Alexander Graham Bell showed the first telephone at the Centennial in Philadelphia in 1876, Hambleton & Company were advising investors and selling bonds to banks, insurance companies and individuals. For over fifty years we have been patiently building and perfecting an organization for the purpose of better serving our customers and giving them experienced and sound advice in regard to investments.

Write for a copy of our book "Investing $100 to $10,000," which is a primer on investments and gives much valuable information. You may receive a copy without charge by writing to Department "C", 41-43 Exchange Place, New York City, or 12-14 South Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

Hambleton & Company
ESTABLISHED 1865
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
BALTIMORE — WASHINGTON — NEW YORK

SECURITY AND WAR

The soil from which the wealth of our great nation has come will remain no matter what may happen.

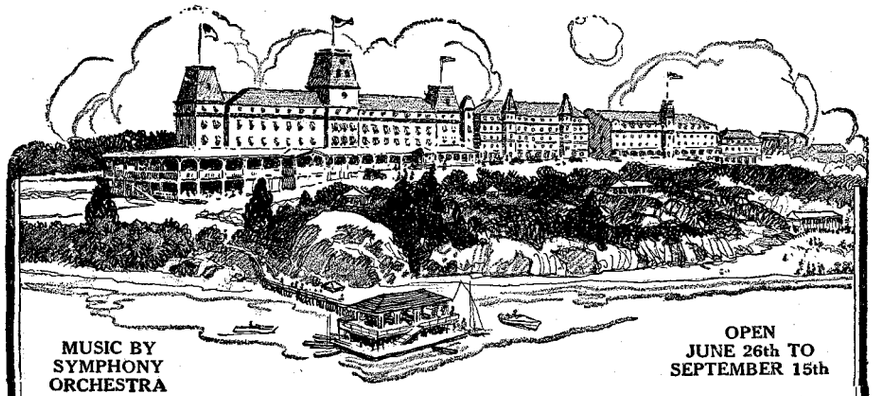
CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS

are putting their money into our Farm Mortgages, because they know that the value of Wisconsin's land cannot be destroyed.

Our latest pamphlet "The Dairy Farm Mortgage" will tell you why.

Markham & May Company
FARM MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS
1226 First National Bank Building
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



MUSIC BY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

OPEN JUNE 26th TO SEPTEMBER 15th

HOTEL WENTWORTH

NEWCASTLE-BY-THE-SEA, NEW HAMPSHIRE
(Near Portsmouth)

No Hotel on the New England coast is more notable in the beauty of its location, the attractiveness of surroundings and perfection of service. Located on the sea, in the center of a large private park. Accommodates 500. Local and long distance telephone in each room.

Unequaled facilities for golf, tennis, dancing, yachting, canoeing, boating, bathing, deep sea fishing, motoring. Trap shooting and rifle range under supervision Anne Oakley and Mr. Buttler. Well-equipped garage under competent supervision.

Associated with the IDEAL and NEW ENGLAND Tours

Send postal to-day for illustrated book, telling how easy to reach here from all points.

WENTWORTH HOTEL COMPANY—H. W. PRIEST, Manager
Winter, Hotel Carolina, Pinehurst, N. C.

THE CHEST WITH THE CHILL IN IT

WHITE MOUNTAIN

SOLID END CONSTRUCTION

Install the beautiful "WHITE MOUNTAIN" refrigerator in your summer home. Thousands of these are in constant use in Bungalows, Cottages and Camps, from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific Slope. Made in over 200 different styles, sizes and patterns to select from. Send for beautiful catalogue and booklets

IN OVER A MILLION HOMES

REFRIGERATORS

MAINE MANF'G. CO. NASHUA, N.H.

New England's Leading Shore Resort

Twelve miles from Boston. Ideal roads for motoring. Accommodations for nearly 500 guests. Cuisine and service of highest standard

The New Ocean House

Swampscott, Mass.

Opens June 19

Greatly enlarged, rearranged and beautified. Many new and interesting features planned for the coming season

Our descriptive booklet mailed on request

E. R. Grabow Company, *Owners and Managers*

131 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Questions and Answers (Continued)

The ruling market prices are very near the prices at which the notes were originally brought out. The future course of the market for all government securities depends, in our opinion, more or less upon the duration of the war.

Free Booklets for Investors

Many of the investment bankers publish booklets and literature for the information of prospective investors. The following is a list of booklets which may be obtained by writing to the investment houses issuing them, mentioning The Outlook, or by writing direct to the Financial Editor of The Outlook:

Liberty Bonds Subscription Blanks—request Circular "O." A. H. Bickmore & Co., 111 Broadway, New York City.

Farm Mortgages—List No. 58. A. G. Danforth & Co., Washington, Ill.

Booklet—"Investing $100 to $10,000." Hambleton & Co., Dept. C, 41–43 Exchange Place, New York City, or 12–14 South Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

Profit-Sharing Timber Bonds—Booklet T-214. James D. Lacey Timber Company, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Booklet—"The Dairy Farm Mortgage." Markham & May Company, 1227 First National Bank Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

"Odd Lot Investment"—Booklet D-48. John Muir & Co., 61 Broadway, New York City.

Six Per Cent First Mortgage Bonds—Circular No. 988 Z. Peabody, Houghteling & Co., 10 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

General Bond List—Circular Z-60. The National City Company, National City Bank Building, New York City.

Circular No. 30-H. Sheldon-Morgan & Co., 42 Broadway, New York City.

SMALL INVESTORS, whether desirous of purchasing outright or on the Partial Payment Plan, will find the service we extend as complete and comprehensive as in the case of our largest customers. Send for Booklet D 48 "Odd Lot Investment."

John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots

Members New York Stock Exchange
Main Office, 61 Broadway, New York
New York, N.Y. Brooklyn, N.Y. Newark, N.J.
Bridgeport, Conn. New Haven, Conn.

Every Breeze an Ocean Breeze

Cape Cod

Where you'll enjoy a Quiet, Restful, Healthful Vacation

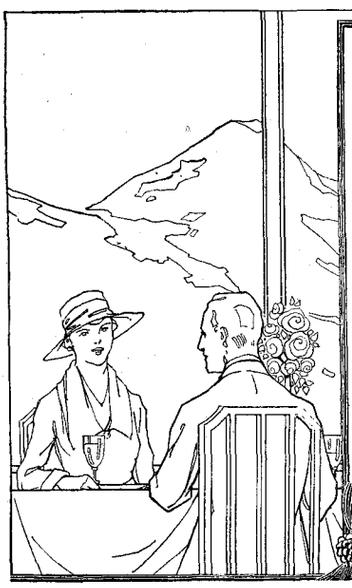
A Summer Playground without a peer

Bathing in ocean, or inland lakes.
Motoring over superb roadways.
Golf that delights enthusiasts.
Fishing in fresh or salt water that's worthy of a king.

"Quaint Cape Cod" or "Buzzards Bay" Illustrated booklets, write Vacation Bureau, Room 468, 171 Broadway, New York.

New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



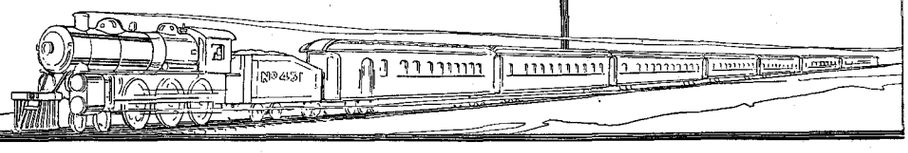
THE OUTLOOK
TRAVEL AND RECREATION BUREAU

Suggestions for Your Summer Vacation

The **Maine Woods**, the **Wisconsin** and **Minnesota Lakes**, the **Adirondacks**, for a back-to-nature vacation; the **New England** and **Jersey Coast** as well as the **Great Lakes** resorts for the lovers of salt and fresh water boating and bathing; the mountain resorts of **New England** and **New York**; **California** and **Colorado** for a more extended trip.

We shall be glad to assist teachers who are planning to attend the **National Education Association Convention** at **Portland, Oregon, July 7-14, 1917**, with their itineraries and will make suggestions for stop-overs, hotels, etc. There is no charge to Outlook readers for this service. All letters of inquiry should be sent to

THE TRAVEL AND RECREATION BUREAU
THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, 381 FOURTH AVE., N. Y.



Tours and Travel

COME TO THE
COLORADO ROCKIES

Plan Your Trip Via

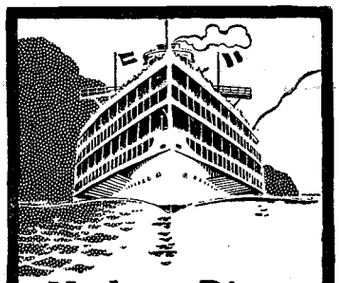
Denver The Gateway to 12 National Parks and 32 National Monuments

See Denver's New Mountain Parks and Rocky Mountain National Park (Estes). The most wonderful mountain scenery in the world. 38 other Short Scenic Trips by Rail, Auto and Trolley. 14 one day trips. Low rates on all railroads.

Write Today For FREE Picture Book

that tells where to go, what to see, what it costs and how to enjoy your vacation in the cool Colorado Rockies. Address
DENVER TOURIST BUREAU.
615 17th St., Denver, Colo.

Tours and Travel



Hudson River By Daylight

150 diverting miles between New York and Albany enjoyed from the luxurious steamers of the Hudson River Day Line.

ATTRACTIVE ONE-DAY OUTINGS

To Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point, Bear Mountain and points of historical interest and scenic beauty.

Restaurant—Music Lunch Room

Daily except Sunday. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

Send 4 cents for illustrated literature

Hudson River Day Line
Desbrosses Street Pier, New York

TOUR NEW ENGLAND
SEND A 2c. STAMP TO THE BANCROFT, WORCESTER, MASS., FOR COMPLETE ITINERARY OF NEW ENGLAND'S HISTORICAL POINTS OF INTEREST & FAMOUS BEAUTY SPOTS. ADDRESS DEPT. O.

Hotels and Resorts

COLORADO

The Cliff House
at the foot of PIKE'S PEAK

The largest and most attractive resort hotel in Colorado, with every modern convenience. Magnificent view of mountains. Numerous attractions; tennis, dancing, golf, horseback riding, indoor swimming-pool, motoring, mountain climbing. Wonderful, bracing climate. Famous medicinal mineral springs. For full information address
The Cliff House, Manitou Springs, Colo.

CONNECTICUT

"Overlook," two hours from New York. ½ hr. to town. Grounds for tents; bathing; real freedom among nature. Improvements. Accommodates 12. A. WEBER, Bethel, Conn.

Hotels and Resorts

CONNECTICUT

Blythewood Sanitarium Est. 1905
BUNGALOWS and COTTAGES
Greenwich, Conn.

New York's most attractive suburban sanitarium. A combination of country life and metropolitan conveniences, superior location, a high standard of service, comfort and beauty.
28 miles from New York, frequent electric service

INTERLAKEN INN
Lakeville, Conn. Between 2 lakes. Fishing, boating, bathing, golf, tennis. Excellent table. Special attention to automobile parties.

THE WAYSIDE INN
New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn. In the foothills of the Berkshires. Open all the year. An ideal place to rest. Two hours from New York. Write for booklet.
Mrs. J. E. CASTLE, Proprietor

Redding, Ct. Glen Farm offers perfect rest and comfort, excellent home cooking, improvements, short walks in beautiful country in foothills of Berkshires. No children. $12 up.

MAINE

THE HOMESTEAD
BAILEY ISLAND, MAINE
Reopens June 15. Illustrated booklet on application to T. E. HAZELL, Summit, N. J.

Robinhood Inn and COTTAGES, Bailey Island, Maine. Will open June 15. Bathing, fishing, sailing. For circular, MISS MASSEY.

BUCKSPORT, MAINE—
The Home of Good Cooks

Do you want board and room for a period of the summer? If so write for prices, views, etc.

Bucksport Business Men's Association
BUCKSPORT, ME.

"THE FIRS"
Deer Isle, Hancock County, Maine

Hotel, tents, cottages. Rural and seaside. Simple, refined, homelike. Expense to patron carefully studied. Special arrangement for boys—camp life, expert instructors, no extra charge. Unique for all ages and both sexes. Booklets. Prof. S. B. Knowlton, Haverford, Pa.

Lake Parlin House and CAMPS
In heart of Maine woods on beautiful lake.
HENRY B. MCKENNEY, Jackman Station, Me.

THE CHAMPERNOWNE
KITTERY POINT, ME. Enlarged and improved. Rooms en suite with private baths. HORACE MITCHELL, Prop.

PARIS HILL, MAINE
THE BEECHES' SANITARIUM for recreation and health. Altitude 900 feet. White Mt. scenery. Baths, electricity. 22d year. Booklet.
Dr. CHARLOTTE F. HAMMOND

Hotels and Resorts

MAINE

OCEAN HOUSE, York Beach, Me. Leading hotel. Private baths, hot and cold water in rooms. Orchestra, tennis, golf, bathing, fishing. Good roads. Beautiful trolley rides. Booklet. W. J. SIMPSON.

MASSACHUSETTS

HOTEL PURITAN
Commonwealth Ave. Boston
THE DISTINCTIVE BOSTON HOUSE
Globe Trotters call the Puritan one of the most homelike hotels in the world.
Your inquiries gladly answered and our booklet mailed
O T Costello Mgr

THE **CAPE COD SANTUIT, Cotuit, Mass.**
Boating. Bathing. Dancing. Tennis.
A. W. Bodfish

CAPE COD THE PINES COTUIT, MASS.
Boating, bathing. Booklets. N. C. MORSE.

HOTEL ASPINWALL
LENOX, MASS.
High and Cool in the Berkshires
A HOTEL OF DISTINCTION
Opens June 16. Elevation 1,400 feet.
HOWE & TWOROGER, Managers
Winter Resort, **Princess Hotel, Bermuda**

Marblehead, Mass.
THE LESLIE
A quiet, cosy little House by the sea. Private baths. Descriptive booklet.

Dr. Reeves' Sanitarium
A Private Home for chronic, nervous, and mental patients. Also elderly people requiring care. Harriet E. Reeves, M.D., Melrose, Mass.

WESLEY HOUSE Oak Bluffs, Mass.
Island Martha's Vineyard
Open as usual June 23. Faces all the yachting. Private pier. Good golf. Warm, safe bathing. Splendid view. Excellent table; fresh fish, milk, vegetables. No monotony. Variety amusements; sailing, tennis, dancing, movies. Everything the best. Rooms with bath, hot and cold water. HERBERT L. CHASE, Mgr.

OLD NATICK INN
SOUTH NATICK, MASS.
Large, comfortable rooms
Suites with bath Excellent table
Garage accommodations
Seventeen miles from Boston
Tel. Natick 8610 MISS HARRIS, Mgr.

WILLIAMSTOWN
BERKSHIRE HILLS, MASSACHUSETTS
THE GREYLOCK
At the Western End of the Mohawk Trail
NOW OPEN
Send for copy of
"Williamstown the Village Beautiful"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Hotels and Resorts

MASSACHUSETTS

VERITAS VITAE RESORT
Suggestive Therapeutic
Quiet, refined and uplifting atmosphere. **Medical** or **mental** treatment for all ailments.
Special treatment for rheumatism.
38 Harvard St., Worcester, Mass.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

White Mountains **HILLSIDE INN** **Bethlehem, N. H.**
Rates moderate. Every attraction. 2,000 sq. ft. porch. Large grounds and gardens. Illustrated booklet. L. T. CLAWSON, Prop.

Golf, Tennis and Mountain Climbing. Twelfth Annual Lawn Tennis Patriotic Tournament, auspices of United States National Lawn Tennis Association, July 31 and following days.
One of the Ideal Tour Hotels
Crawford House
Crawford Notch
WHITE MTS., N. H.
SEASON, JUNE 25—OCT. 8
Address **BARRON HOTEL CO.**
Crawford House, Crawford Notch, N. H.

FIREPROOF ADDITION
to
The Balsams
DIXVILLE NOTCH, N. H.
to be opened this season
Unusually satisfactory accommodations offered
New Fireproof Garage
THE BALSAMS WINTER INN
Open until Summer Season begins
JUNE 30
Booklet on Request
CHARLES H. GOULD, Manager

Mountainview Farm and **COTTAGE**
A comfortable summer home overlooking lake, with magnificent mountain scenery. Fresh food from farm. Modern improvements. MATT KIMBALL, R. F. D. 5, Lakeport, N. H.

The Lakeside
Overlooking Kimball Lake, near the White Mountains. An ideal place for a quiet, restful vacation. Large, airy rooms, broad veranda, spring water, pine groves, boating, bathing, fishing, mountain climbing, tennis. Private cabins. H. C. BEMIS, South Chatham, N. H.

NEW JERSEY

The ENGLESIDE **Beach Haven, N. J.**

Opens June 23. The best combination of seashore features on the coast. Matchless bay for sailing and fishing, perfect beach and bathing. The Engleside has all the modern conveniences, private baths, with sea and fresh water. Booklet. R. F. ENGLE, Mgr.
SURE RELIEF FROM HAY FEVER

ESSEX AND SUSSEX
HOTEL AND COTTAGES
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager
Will Open Saturday, June 23
The de luxe Hotel of the Atlantic Coast
Cottage System Open June 16
Hot and cold sea water in all bathrooms. Booking Office, 8 West 40th St., New York. F. T. KEATING, assistant to the manager, in charge. 'Phone Vanderbilt 2290, or Plaza Hotel.

Hotels and Resorts

NEW YORK CITY

HOTEL JUDSON **53 Washington Square**
adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $2.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.

If Coming to New York Why Pay Excessive Hotel Rates?
THE CLENDENING **200 W. 103d St. New York**

Short Block from Broadway Subway. A Hotel of Quality and Refinement at the following Rates Per Suite: Not Per Person: Parlor, Bedroom and Bath (1 or 2 Persons), $2.00, $2.25, $3.00, per day. Parlor, 2 Bedrooms and Bath (2 to 4 Persons), $3.00 to $3.50 per day. Parlor, 3 Bedrooms and Bath (4 to 6 Persons), $4.00 to $5.00 per day.
Write for Booklet C and map of city.

Hotel Le Marquis
31st Street & Fifth Avenue
New York
Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commends itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers.
Room and bath $3.50 per day with meals, or $2.00 per day without meals.
Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request. JOHN P. TOLSON.

STOP AT
HOTEL BOSSERT
on aristocratic Brooklyn Heights
and enjoy the advantages of
THE MARINE ROOF
the most famous roof in America. Dine 300 feet in the air, with a panographic view of New York Harbor stretching before you for a distance of 10 miles. Dancing if you like.
Write for booklet B.
Montague, Hicks, and Remsen Streets, Brooklyn

NEW YORK

Brown Swan Club
Thomson Court, Schroon Lake, N. Y.
Rooms with bath, fireplace, electric lights. Attractive bungalows with every modern convenience to rent with Club service. Booklet on request. Golf, Tennis, Fishing, Boating, Bathing and Dancing.
P. E. & P. T. RICE, Mgrs.

HURRICANE LODGE
and COTTAGES
IN THE ADIRONDACKS
Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.

Comfortable, homelike. Altitude 1,800 ft. Extensive verandas overlooking Keene Valley. Trout fishing. Camping. Golf links, nine well-kept greens. Mile course. Tennis and croquet. Fresh vegetables. Fine dairy. Furnished cottages, all improvements. Terms $17 to $30 per week. Special rates for season. Address K. BELKNAP, Manager, Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS. The CRATER CLUB, Essex-on-Lake-Champlain. Cottages with central club house where meals are served. References required. For circular or information address MISS MARGARET FULLER, 61 E. 77th St., New York.

LONG LAKE COTTAGE
HAMILTON CO.
Located on the most beautiful lake in the Adirondacks. Best table service. Large sunny rooms. $25 per week and up.
P. J. RYAN, Prop., Long Lake, N. Y.

Come to CAMP SACANDAGA
In the Adirondacks
Cottages and Tents. Recreation for out-of-door lovers. Send for folder. Address Chas. T. Meyer, Lake Pleasant, Hamilton Co., N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS
Interbrook Lodge and Cottages
KEENE VALLEY, N. Y.
Direct trail to Marcy. Highest mountains, grandest scenery. Beautiful illustrated booklet. $12 and up. Also fine 9-room residence for rent. M. E. LUCK, Proprietor.

FENTON HOUSE **Adirondacks 18 Cottages**
Altitude 1,571 ft. A noted place for health and rest. Write for folder and particulars.
C. FENTON PARKER, Number Four, N. Y.

"The Indian Mountain House"
COTTAGES and CAMPS
At head of CRANBERRY LAKE, N. Y.
Delightful location, excellent cuisine. Best bathing beach on lake. Best of fishing and hunting. Prices most reasonable. For particulars write JOHN HOWLAND, Prop.

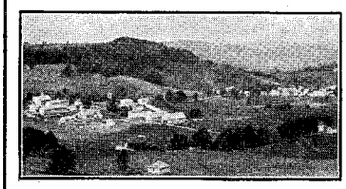
Hotels and Resorts

NEW YORK

The Gleason Health Resort
ELMIRA, NEW YORK
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON REQUEST
Dr. John C. Fisher, Resident Physician
E. B. Gleason, Propr.

Eagle Bay Hotel
AND COTTAGES
The largest and best hotel on the Fulton Chain of Lakes
Under entire new management. Twenty-two rooms with bath, hot and cold water in first-floor rooms. Tennis, dancing, new Casino, paid band five nights a week. Strictly first class. Gentile patronage solicited. Electric lights. Booklet. **Eagle Bay, N. Y.**

Sanford Hall, est. 1841
Private Hospital
For Mental and Nervous Diseases
Comfortable, homelike surroundings; modern methods of treatment; competent nurses. 15 acres of lawn, park, flower and vegetable gardens. Food the best. *Write for booklet.*
Sanford Hall Flushing New York



MEREDITH INN
In the Catskills
Beautifully situated in the foothills 2200 feet high. Quiet country surroundings. Private suites, sleeping porches, shower-baths, electric lights, steam heat. Outdoor sports. Moderate rates. Booklet.
MEREDITH, DELAWARE CO., N. Y.

HOW would you like to live for 2 or 3 weeks or months, in cottage or hotel, on a strip of land
VIRTUALLY SIX MILES AT SEA?
Where there are congenial neighbors and all of the conveniences of home. Where the breeze seldom stops blowing; where boating, bathing and fishing are daily pastimes and where the cost is reasonable. Do you know that
POINT O' WOODS, L.I.
only 50 miles from New York, is such a place?
Direct inquiries to C. W. NASH, Supt., Point O'Woods, L. I.

GOLF LINKS FREE to GUESTS
Dutcher House **Pawling, N. Y.** "Real Tour"
Always open. Family and Tourist House. L. W. BLANKINSHIP, Lessee. Tel. 34-Pawling.

PENNSYLVANIA

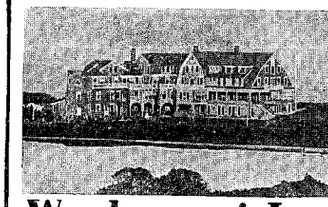
LINDEN **The Ideal Place for Sick People to Get Well**
Doylestown, Pa. An institution devoted to the personal study and specialized treatment of the invalid. Massage, Electricity, Hydrotherapy. Apply for circular to ROBERT LIPPINCOTT WALTER, M.D. (late of The Walter Sanitarium)

Easton Sanitarium Fortreatment of the nervous or mentally ill. Superior location; skilled care. Visit here before selecting a place elsewhere, or call up Dr. Kinney for particulars. Phone 1661, Easton, Pa.

The Walter **Walter's Park, Penna.**
Leading Mountain Health Resort. Unexcelled facilities for special treatments, baths, massage; all under physician's care. Wonderful climate. Terms moderate. Booklet.

Hotels and Resorts

RHODE ISLAND



Weekapaug Inn
On the Ocean between Watch Hill and Point Judith
A charming and restful spot, always cool and comfortable. No better bathing, fishing, and boating anywhere on the coast. Private stalls for motor cars. Tennis and golf. Excellent table, with fresh sea food. Quiet and elegant furnishings distinguish this house, which has a select patronage. Open June 20th. For booklet and terms address
F. C. BUFFUM, Weekapaug, R. I.

VERMONT

CHESTER, VT. The Maples. Delightful summer home. Cheerful, large, airy rooms, pure water, bath, hot and cold; broad piazza, croquet, fine roads. Terms reasonable. Ref. exchanged. The MISSES SERGEANT.

Same Old Cook
THE TAVERN
GRAFTON, VERMONT
E. A. LAURENCE, Prop. Folder upon request.

Equinox House
Manchester-in-the-Mountains
VERMONT
Open June 12
50 rooms with bath this season.
Also **THE LORRAINE**
Fifth Avenue at 45th Street, N.Y.C.

The Dorms **in Green Mts.** 26 acres grounds.
Shade, sports, good table. Near R. R. and trolley. 150 guests. Varied amusements, drives, walks, automobile trips and mountain climbing. $10 up. Box O, Poultney, Vt.

WYOMING

WYOMING—Trapper Lodge Sixteen-bar-one (16-1)
Stock Ranch, the beautiful Big Horn Mountains. An attractive home for rest and recreation. Superior table. Perfect water. Rate, including saddle horse, $30 per week. Trout fishing, etc. W. H. Wyman, Shell P.O., Wyoming.

Apartments

FURNISHED APARTMENT, 6 rooms, wide view, breezy, near Columbia University. $60 per month to October 1st. ROCKWELL, 100 Morningside Drive, N. Y. City.

Country Board

Lady Having Comfortable Cottage at sea-shore would take two or three ladies to board for the summer. (Wouldn't object to semi-invalids.) References exchanged. 6,903, Outlook.

Country Board on beautiful farm, Berkshire Hills. Mountains, woods, brooks, and lake. Lawn, piazza, and shade trees. $12 double, $14 single. No children. Free booklet. F. L. ELDRIDGE, R. F. D., Pittsfield, Mass.

Adults' Camps

CAMP LINGERLONG
Clemons, N. Y. On Pine Lake. Includes 500 acres of wildest Adirondack woodlands of pine and white birch. Hunting, fishing, swimming, canoeing, tennis. Tramps to surrounding mt. peaks, Lake George, and Lake Champlain. Dancing in the Lodge. Excellent meals. Spring water. Cabins and tents. $12 up. Private parties entirely isolated. References required. Manager, D. ROBINSON, 101 W. 85th St., N. Y.

YORK CAMPS **LOON LAKE, MAINE**
In famous Rangeley region in heart of mountains facing lake. Private log cabins with open fires, bath and hot and cold water. Central dining-room. Golf within easy reach; garage. Boating, bathing, fishing, mountain climbing. Farm one mile from camp furnishes fresh vegetables, eggs, poultry, certified milk. Booklet. **J. LEWIS YORK, Prop.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Boys' Camps

YOUR SON

Is Anxious To Do His Bit!

Is it not better to let him render patriotic service under capable and efficient officers than to devote his time to some form of activity, well meant but poorly conceived and inefficiently directed?

THE JUNIOR PLATTSBURG CAMP

Lake Champlain

JULY—AUGUST

AGE LIMIT 14 TO 20

Conducted by *U. S. Army Officers. Commended by the War Department.* Trains young men during the first encampment so they may train others in the fundamentals of military service. Certificates of credit for work done will be given by the Commandant. The Roxbury Tutoring School of New Haven, Conn., located at the Camp, offers every facility in "make-up" in all branches of scholastic work. Summer sports are encouraged and provided for. All applications should be sent direct to be passed upon by the Executive Staff.

For terms and further information address

THE JUNIOR PLATTSBURG, Inc.

8 W. 40th St., New York City
or 30 Clinton St., Plattsburg

DAN BEARD

Woodcraft Camp and School In charge of the famous scout himself. On shore of beautiful Pennsylvania Mountain lake. Make muscle, mind, morals, manhood. Address winter quarters, 88 Bowne Avenue, Flushing, L. I.

CAMP DEWEY

The place to send your boy this summer. Develops physical fitness, mental alertness, manliness, obedience, industrial efficiency. Inexpensive. Builds character. At Kitemaug, Conn. Tuition July and August $110. Send for booklet. U. S. Junior Naval Reserve, 231 W. 58th St., New York.

CAMP OXFORD

A summer camp for boys. Everything to make a boy's vacation happy and profitable. 17th season. Booklet.
A. F. CALDWELL, A.M., Oxford, Maine.

Boys' Camps

THE MAINE WOODS

Wanted—10 Boys

to join party making the famous **Allegash** trip. 200 miles of rivers and lakes through unbroken forest. A lesson in woodcraft. For full information address EUGENE HAYDEN, No. East Carry, Me. Moosehead Lake.

Girls' Camps

WYODA LAKE FAIRLEE VERMONT
The Ideal Home Camp for Young Girls. Personal care under supervision of camp mother. All land and water sports, handicraft, dancing. Booklet. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Newcomer, Lowerre Summit Park, Yonkers, N. Y.

CAMP PARADISO for Girls In the Adirondacks
Water sports, hiking, dancing, motor trips, etc. Expert dietitian in charge, spring water, perfect sanitation. Season $145. Give your daughter a summer in the great out-of-doors. Safe, sheltered, happy. Address Rev. and Mrs. Royal R. Miller, 508 West 114th St., New York.

CAMP KENJOCKETEE (Beyond the Multitude). For Girls. In the wooded hills of Vermont. Tennis, basket-ball, swimming, canoeing, horseback riding. Bungalows. Junior and Senior departments. Address Mr. and Mrs. JAMES W. TYSON, Jr., Malvern, Pa., until June 15, and then South Strafford, Vt., or Miss E. F. STRINGER, Hingham, Mass.

MOY-MO-DÄ-YO
Camp for girls. Pequaket Lake, No. Limington, Maine. All land and water sports, handcraft, mountain trips, dancing lessons. Miss MAYO, 16 Montview St., West Roxbury, Mass.

Camp Arey FOR GIRLS
On Keuka Lake, N. Y.
A Camp of individuality which develops a sound mind in a sound body. Booklet.
Mrs. M. A. Fontaine, Roslyn, N. Y.

Boys' and Girls' Camps

Camp Home for Children (7-14)
Experienced young woman will take charge of a few children at a private camp in New Hampshire.
Miss S. O. COLE, 528 W. 111th St., N. Y. City.

Real Estate

CONNECTICUT

FOR SALE
AT NEW LONDON, CONN.
To close an estate. Summer home with 5½ acres and stable in most exclusive neighborhood, with view of the Sound and privileges to bathing beach. Inquire CHAUNCEY G. PARKER, 761 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

MAINE

EAST ORLAND, ME. To rent, "Trelawney," wooded point on lake, 10 acres, 10 rooms, bath; stable, garage, windmill, bathhouses. Mrs. H. F. WEBB, 74 Deering St., Portland, Me.

Seaview Cottages Large and small, sightly; near shore. Bathing, fishing. P. O. Box 2277, Boston, Mass. **Friendship, Me.**

Lake, Mountains and Country
CENTER LOVELL, MAINE
To let, a cottage situated amongst the pines (with extended view of the mountains), having one of the finest bathing beaches on the lake. Piazza on two sides, five bedrooms and bath, living-room thirty feet long with large fireplace, dining-room, kitchen and pantry, all completely furnished. Excellent drinking water. Tennis court, garage. An ideal place for children. $350 for the season. Miss M. K. ELLIS, 20 Roseland St., Cambridge, Mass.

Wonderfully attractive Bungalow to rent, Maine coast. Pine, fir-balsam trees. Fireplace, piazza. Housekeeping or table board near by. Photographs. $135 season. Mrs. C. M. DUREN, 43 Grant Road, Swampscott, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

CAPE COD
Surf bathing. Ocean front. **Furnished bungalows**; 5 rooms and bathroom; fireplace. $150 season. W. A. RICH, Truro, Mass.

NANTUCKET, MASS. Furnished Cottages. Ocean front. Squam. Quiet. Bathing, fishing. 6-11 rooms. $125 up, season. R. E. FARRIER, Passaic, N. J.

Berkshire Hills, Williamstown To let, furnished house, 6 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 6 fireplaces; 11 acres; beautiful views and surroundings. S. G. TENNEY, Agent, Williamstown, Mass.

Berkshires Worthington, Mass. 1,500 ft. Furnished cottage for rent. Eight rooms, bath, fireplaces, sleeping porch. Rent moderate. 6,957, Outlook.

Real Estate

MICHIGAN

Lake Michigan Summer Home
14-room furnished house, modern conveniences, large living-room, 2 bathrooms, 3 fireplaces; tenant house, 5 rooms; large barns, outbuildings, windmill, silo, fruit trees, 65 acres productive land, private boathouse; ¾ mile of lake front on Northport Bay. Overnight trip with direct sleeping car service from Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Toledo. Cost $40,000; will sell for $20,000, or will rent to desirable party for summer season. S. GALBRAITH, 313 Findlay St., Cincinnati, O.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

FOR SALE ON
LAKE SUNAPEE
New Hampshire
Whole or part of ten acres on most beautiful point on lake. Fine view. Shore front. For particulars apply to
SARGENT & Co., Agts., New London, N.H.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.
Charming Summer Homes and Cottages, furnished, for rent and for sale. Write for booklets. SARGENT & Co., New London, N. H.
Headquarters Lake Sunapee Real Estate

TO LET Newly improved furnished house between Sunset Hill House and Mount Lookoff Hotel. Address MILES BOWLES, Sugar Hill, N. H.

White Mountains A neighbor's estate for rent, season 1917; house built in best manner of New Hampshire timber and granite, newly repaired, refurnished New England style; entire housekeeping outfit new; 5 living rooms, 9 large bedrooms, bath, lavatory, town water, set tubs, new plumbing and drainage; several acres lawn, garden, orchard, pine grove, brook, barn, and garage; State roads, good country markets, one-half mile from Boston & Maine and Maine Central stations. Whitefield, N. H., near Bretton Woods. Apply W. B. CHASE, 150 West 105th St., New York.

NEW YORK

ADIRONDACKS
Peace, fragrance, rest—things money can't buy. 24 acres of beauty. 4 bedrooms, dining-room; open plumbing, bath; kitchen-living-room, 28x40; great stone fireplace. Situated near best macadamized road and golf. Purest air, water, charming walks, drives, views. Rent for season for first time.
BAKER, 471 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

Lake Champlain. Country place for sale, 500 ft. on lake, 15 acres land; apple orchard, all small fruits. Remodeled house. Every modern convenience. 10 rooms, 2 baths. Cottage, 3 rooms, adjoining. 6,941, Outlook.

For Sale or Rent
Large, well-furnished **summer cottage** directly on ocean. 2 hours from New York. Moderate terms. Address Owner, 6,891, Outlook.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED—A $5,000 investment in a well-established school. 4,931, Outlook.

FOR THE HOME

DOMESTIC SCIENCE handbook free. Correspondence courses. American School Home Economics, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

Professional Situations

THE Glenville Hospital School of Nursing offers a three-year course in training, including services in obstetrics and pediatrics. For particulars address Supt. of Nurses, 701 Parkwood Drive, Cleveland, O.

Business Situations

INCREASE your earning power by learning to write advertisements. Facts sent free. Page-Davis Co., Dept. 32, Page Building, Chicago.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

HOSPITALS, cafeterias, schools, families needing dietitians, managers, secretaries, housekeepers. Miss Richards, 49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED—Competent teachers for public and private schools and colleges. Send for bulletin. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

PACIFIC Coast? For certification rules, etc., send 20c. stamps to Boynton-Esterly Teachers Agency, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Cal.

SCHOOL secretaries $800 year; governesses, nurses, housekeepers. Other positions. HOPKINS' Educational Agency, 507 Fifth Ave.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

POSITION as house-mother, thorough knowledge of cottage system—preferably boys. Berkshire Farm experience. Would substitute. City references. "Experience," L. Box 475, Scarsdale, N. Y.

PHYSICIAN, large city experience, being in Adirondacks during July and August, would while there give medical care to convalescent patient. 5,009, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Business Situations

EXECUTIVE assistant, credit, office, collection, correspondent manager. Young man, thirty-one, managerial tact and ability, twelve years' practical office work, now assistant to treasurer, desires live opportunity. 5,006, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

COMPANION or housekeeper. A widow who is most capable and experienced in the management of servants and making a home attractive, also widely traveled, wishes an engagement. Excellent references. 5,001, Outlook.

AN educated woman, experienced housekeeper, desires position in household where servants are kept. Mrs. Bell, 124 W. 82d St., New York.

LADY and DAUGHTER (teacher) desire positions together—companion, housekeeper, mother's helper; both experienced, capable. 5,011, Outlook.

WIDOW of refinement, educated, and executive ability, accustomed to travel. References exchanged. 5,007, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

COLLEGE student desires to tutor boy during summer. Preparatory subjects. References. 4,983, Outlook.

GRADUATE Bryn Mawr, Michigan Ph.D. 1917, desires summer tutoring. Greek, Latin. 4,988, Outlook.

TUTOR wishes position for September. 4,977. Outlook.

CLERGYMAN'S son, college student, would tutor during summer vacation. 5,005, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED French-Swiss woman (Geneva) wants summer position as teacher-governess in family where nurse is kept or as companion-teacher. References. 5,008, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED kindergartner, teacher of crafts and elementary branches, desires governess position. 5,002, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED musical directress desires position in organized summer camp or school. Columbia University training. Highest references. School club work. 4,996, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, Smith College senior, desires position as tutor or companion for the summer. 4,999, Outlook.

FRENCH young lady wishes position as companion or governess. Excellent references. 5,012, Outlook.

REFINED young woman with kindergarten experience desires care of children. 4,998, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Owner of automobile caring to earn a little extra money by taking couple out occasionally. Prompt but limited pay. Address by letter Mrs. John Grott, 24 East 10th St., New York City.

FRENCH instruction. Diction classes. Théâtre Français. 4,995, Outlook.

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 44 West 22d St., New York.

WANTED—Young women to take a short course for the care of chronic and convalescent invalids. Apply Superintendent, F. E. Parker Home, New Brunswick, N. J.

HAVE YOU

Town Property
OR
Country Property

FOR SALE?

You can reach interested purchasers by inserting a small advertisement in the real estate columns of The Outlook.

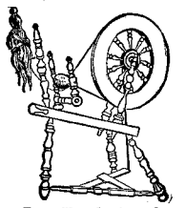
Send us full information concerning your property and we will prepare copy.

ADDRESS

Real Estate Department
THE OUTLOOK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Women's Outer Garments *at* Reduced Prices



Reg. Trade Mark

Remaining stock of Women's and Misses Coats, Suits, Dresses, Skirts, Blouses and Hats at pronounced reductions from their former prices.

Afternoon Dresses of Taffeta Silk, formerly up to $32.50; **now $19.50 and 23.75.**

Dresses of Cotton Voile in two models, also a one-piece Linen Dress, formerly $12.75; **now $10.75.**

Dance Frocks, formerly up to $39.50; **now $19.50.**

Tailored Suits of Taffeta, Serges, Mixtures and Checks, formerly up to $45.00; **now $26.50.**

Satin Capes, lined Paisley, formerly $35.00; **now $26.50.**

Tub Skirts, $3.95 to 7.95.

Blouses of Cotton Voile, Batiste, $2.95 to 7.95.

Orders by Mail Given Special Attention

James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Sts., N. Y.

YOUR SUMMER TOUR

Why not visit the National Parks—**Yellowstone, Yosemite, Mount Rainier, Glacier,** and **Rocky Mountain**—each distinct in its own way and containing some of the world's finest scenery?

How about a trip up the **St. Lawrence** and through the **Thousand Islands?** Through the **Great Lakes?** or to **Alaska,** one of the most enjoyable of ocean trips?

Let us know where you wish to go, how much you have to spend for the trip, and the length of time you can allow for it, and we will be glad to send you accurate information, covering itineraries, hotels, etc. There is no charge to Outlook readers for this service.

All letters of inquiry should be sent to

THE TRAVEL AND RECREATION BUREAU

The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

Dioxogen

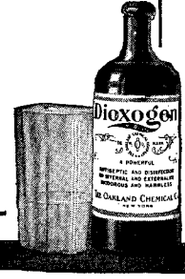
DIOXOGEN is both an antiseptic and germicide.

It is an antiseptic—
Because it cleanses any cut, wound or scratch in such a way that germs cannot develop.

It is a germicide—
In that it destroys every vestige of germ life it touches.

DIOXOGEN is the *one* antiseptic and germicide powerful enough to do its work thoroughly,—safe enough to be used even in the mouth of a child.

THE OAKLAND CHEMICAL CO.
10 Astor Place, N. Y.



BY THE WAY

"Harper's Magazine" for June signalizes its sixty-seventh birthday anniversary and the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the house of Harper & Brothers by appearing in the original cover of the magazine, with the children blowing soapbubbles and scattering flowers over the old familiar buff-colored paper. There are undoubtedly still many readers whose acquaintance with the famous magazine began in the old days who will especially welcome the reappearance of the unforgetable features.

Wakeful persons who feel that they must omit tea from their regimen will be amused at a pious Japanese legend that ascribes the origin of tea to a Buddhist devotee who spent all his hours in prayer and meditation. One night, despite all efforts, he failed to keep his eyes open. So angry was he at this weakness that, to prevent ever again shutting them, the story goes, he cut off both eyelids and cast them on the ground. Lo! the two eyelids transformed themselves into two bushes, and those who drink the product of these bushes always pass a sleepless night!

Among the odd things called forth by the war is a letter in a daily newspaper from a paper-hanger who objects to the proposal to use "whole wheat" for making flour. The admixture even of "middlings" with ordinary white flour, he says, spoils it for making paste. "Two pounds of good, pure flour," he says, "will paste twenty-two rolls of wall paper, and will not spot or stain the finest paper, but when mixed with middlings the paste goes wrong, becomes thin, and spoils the paper."

Time brings its revenges. The German ship, Prinz Eitel Friedrich, that destroyed the American vessel William P. Frye, has now been commissioned as a United States cruiser under the name De Kalb. She will, it is said, be the first captured German ship to be employed against the German Government.

Steel rails for the railways on the west front in France are being sent from Canada. They are being supplied in a remarkable manner. Instead of coming from rolling mills, they have been taken from rival railway lines which have parallel roads. One hundred and seventy-five miles of the Grand Trunk Pacific and seventy-five miles of the Canadian Northern, west of Edmonton, have been thus stripped of their rails, it is reported, with no loss of adequate transportation facilities to the towns and mines along the route.

What is the world's greatest food crop? Probably most people would answer, offhand, Wheat. An exchange declares, however, that rice is the leading crop, and quotes these figures as the world's production in normal years: Rice, 5 billion bushels; oats, 4½ billions; wheat, 4 billions; corn, 4 billions; rye, 2 billions; and barley, 1½ billions.

Many persons with German names are changing them for American equivalents in these troubled times. Mr. Scheuerman asked the court to allow him in future to be called Mr. Sherman, Mr. Kopf wanted to be called Mr. Head, and so on. Sometimes a Teutonic name belongs to a man of another nationality. Mr. Kuhn wished to change his name to "Charles." Giving his birthplace as Pfalsgrafenweiler, he

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

By the Way (Continued)

said: "Your Honor, don't think for a moment I'm German; I'm not. I'm French. Vive la France! Vive l'Amèrique!" It may be added that it would not be difficult to make up a list of eminent Frenchmen with Teutonic names—Kellermann, Scherer, Dreyfus, and Foch come at once to mind.

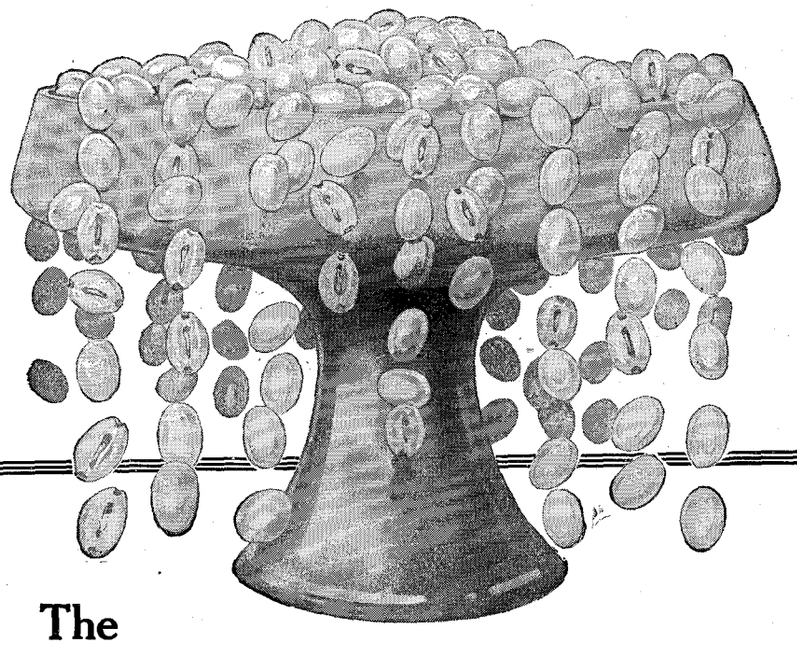
Oberammergau, the home of the Passion Play, has felt severely the ordeal of war, says Madeleine Z. Doty in the "Atlantic." Most of its men are at the front; the village is miserably poor. Anton Lang, the recent Christus, was, it seems, too old for military service, but is not too old to work daily at his trade as a carpenter.

A picture of Mrs. Siddons ascribed to Romney was recently declared by an English court to be really the work of Ozias Humphrey. The painting, which had been bought for $100,000 by Mr. H. E. Huntington, an American collector, was vouched for at the trial as a genuine Romney by a dozen well-known experts, including Mr. T. Humphry Ward, art critic of the London "Times," Professor Richmond, of Oxford, Mr. Langton Douglas, Director of the National Gallery at Dublin, and others. The suit was decided, however, in a dramatic manner by the production of the original sketch for the picture, signed by Ozias Humphrey, an able artist and a contemporary of Romney.

"Robins Forcibly Fed on Goose Eggs." This headline in a daily newspaper inclines the kind-hearted reader at first thought to imagine that the case is one to lay before the society for preventing cruelty to birds—if there is such an organization. But in a moment he learns from the context that the "Robins" are champion baseball players, and that the "goose eggs" are the succession of ciphers in the score that recorded their failure to make any runs in two successive games with their rivals the "Braves."

The late Barney Link, who rose to the head of the Poster Advertising Association of the United States and held controlling interests in over three hundred poster plants in various cities, began his career posting bills with a brush and a pail of paste for the Barnum and Bailey Circus. So says Mr. J. V. Foley in the "Dramatic Mirror." Mr. Foley thinks that the commercial posters of our day often excel those of the circus or theater. The best poster, he asserts, is "that in which there is a unique design in brilliant contrasting colors. Color is the most important ingredient of the effective poster."

During the early days of Australia, an American visitor to the Island Continent says, the States were so bent on individualistic development that they refused to adopt a uniform gauge for their railways, with the result that the railways of the country are now run on four different widths of rails, for which cars and engines must be built to fit, with resulting inconveniences and delays, annoying and irritating to all concerned. Passengers have to be bundled out of one train when they reach a State boundary and transferred to another. "As your Englishman is always accompanied with an immense amount of impedimenta," says this genial critic, "ranging all the way from his wife to his tin bath-tub and bunch of golf sticks, the transferring proposition is one that requires a prodigious amount of rushing about on the platforms."



The

Puffed Wheat Dish

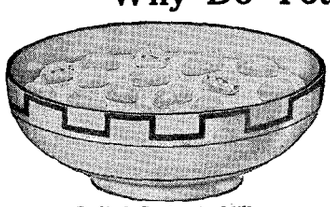
As Every Child Would Like It—Constantly Overflowing

To the youthful lovers of Puffed Wheat and Rice, no dish seems large enough.

You know how it is—you mothers who have served them. Again and again, the bowls come back for refilling.

There is never so much that the end of the dish doesn't leave a desire for more. For these bubbles of grain—airy, flaky and nut-like—are delightful food confections.

Why Do You Stint Them?



Puffed Grains in Milk

Consider these facts, Mrs. Housewife.

These are whole grains, filled with all the elements that youthful bodies need. They are not partial foods, like most things. They are not unbalanced, so digestion is upset.

They are two of Nature's premier foods.

By Prof. Anderson's process—shooting from guns—every food cell is exploded. So every granule feeds.

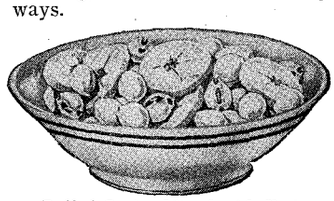
No other grain food offers that advantage.

When such foods come in such likable form, why not let the children have them in abundance?

Puffed Grains are not mere breakfast cereals. They are flavory, crusty morsels to be mixed with any fruit. They are flimsy, toasted bubbles to float in bowls of milk.

They are nut-like tidbits for eating between meals. Douse them with melted butter. Use them in candy making, or as garnish for ice cream. They are ideal wafers for soups.

Such perfect foods, made so enticing, should be served in many ways.



Puffed Grains Mixed with Fruit

Puffed Wheat **Puffed Rice**

and Corn Puffs

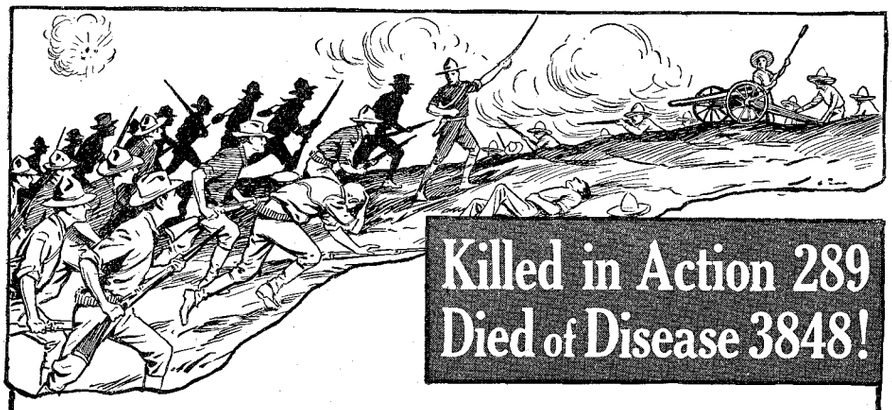
Each 15c Except in Far West

The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers

(1529)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Killed in Action 289 Died of Disease 3848!

This is the startling toll of the boys who rallied to the Flag for the brief duration of the Spanish-American war. For every *one* shot in battle, more than *thirteen* died miserably of disease.

In the Mexican war 6 died of disease to 1 from wounds. In the Crimean war France lost 10 men by sickness for every one killed. In our own civil war 2 died from disease for each one shot. During the Franco-Prussian war 12 Germans died of sickness to every one killed in battle. But modern hygiene was so far advanced at the time of the recent Russo-Japanese war that the world was startled by the fact that for the first time in the history of armies there was only 1 death from disease for every 2 men who died fighting. In the present great war sanitation is working on a super-scale, and modern hygiene is rapidly cutting down the excessive death rate of every-day life here in America. In the great battle of Civil, Social, Professional, and Business life you should fortify yourself against illness and inefficiency.

Everyone in Every Business and Profession Should Know How to Keep Well and Fit. Get the New Book

HOW TO LIVE

The Nation's Foremost Book of Health

Authorized by and prepared in collaboration with the Hygiene Reference Board of the Life Extension Institute by IRVING FISHER, Chairman, Professor of Political Economy, Yale University, and EUGENE LYMAN FISK, M.D.

This new book is the official result of the extensive investigation and research of the Life Extension Institute, composed of such physicians as: Drs. William J. Mayo, ex-President Am. Med. Assn.; Russell H. Chittenden; William H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins University; John F. Anderson, Director U. S. Govt. Laboratory; Dudley Allan Sargent; Cressy L. Wilbur, N. Y. State Health Dept., etc., and many eminent men in public life, including Ambassador Page, Alexander Graham Bell, and others. Introduction by ex-President Taft.

Just a Few Topics Taken From the Index:

Constipation
Air Baths
Alcohol—Its effect on heart, kidneys, weight, morals, brain, nerves, offspring, etc., etc.
Apoplexy
Athletes
Autointoxication
Table of Food Values
Bathing
Blood Pressure
Deep Breathing
Catarrh
Smoking
Colds
Consumption
Degeneracy
Despondency
Disinfection
Drafts
Drugs
Dyspepsia
Diet
Eugenics
Eye Strain
Fat
Fatigue
Flat Foot
Grippe
Headaches
Heart Troubles
Heredity
Infectious Diseases
Outdoor Living
Overstrain
Overweight
Insomnia
Malaria
Marriage
Meat
Melancholy
Mineral Oils
Patent Medicines
Relaxation
Rheumatism
Art of Serenity
Sex Hygiene
Sleep
Sunlight
Tobbaco Heart
Underweight

This Book Tells You How to Keep Well

How to Avoid Colds
What It Means to Eat Hastily
What to Eat and How to Eat
Eating to Get Fat
What to Eat to Get Thin
Hygiene in the Home
Outdoor Living and Sleeping
Blood Pressure
Hardening of the Arteries
Deep Breathing and Exercise
Curing Acid in the Blood
How to Cure Insomnia
Treatment for Nervous Troubles
Fifteen Rules for Good Health
Effects of Alcohol—Tobacco
How to Cure Constipation Without Drugs

State Boards of Health Recommend It

The State Boards of Health of Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Pennsylvania and New York endorse and recommend it.

A copy was purchased for every official of the Pennsylvania State Board of Health.

Dr. A. T. McCormack, Secretary of the Board of Health of the State of Kentucky, read it and then immediately ordered 12 more copies for some friends. When a member of such a responsible body as the State Board of Health does such a thing you can readily appreciate how valuable the book must be.

One Man Ordered A Thousand Copies

Prof. Robert T. Legge, Department of Hygiene, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.: "I wish to compliment the publishers as well as the authors for producing this timely live book. I have adopted it as a text-book for my freshman classes next semester, and have placed an order with our cooperative store to have on hand at least one thousand copies for the coming semester."

THE NEW YORK TIMES says: "A volume, the scientific accuracy of which is vouched for by William J. Mayo, M.D., ex-President of the American Medical Association; Alexander Graham Bell, M.D., Board of Scientific Directors, Eugenics Record Office; Major-Gen. William C. Gorgas, and about ninety other men renowned in the fields of medicine, surgery, bacteriology, industrial hygiene, etc., may well be accepted as the most authoritative epitome thus far available in the great but hitherto neglected realm of individual hygiene."

Your Money Will Be Refunded

We shall return your money immediately—and no questions asked if you do not wish to keep the book after inspection. This book is endorsed by the Journal of the American Medical Association; by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley; by Surgeons-General Rupert Blue and W. C. Gorgas of the U. S. Govt. Service, and many others. Sign and send the coupon herewith. $1.12 is the price *in full*, including delivery.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Examination Order Form—HOW TO LIVE

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354 Fourth Ave., New York

I enclose **$1.12** for which send me your new book, **HOW TO LIVE**. If I am not satisfied with it, I may return it within ten days and you will refund what I have paid, and I shall owe you nothing. Outlook 6-13-17.

Name.....
Address.....
City.....
State.....

A Look Backward—A Close-Up View of the Present—And a Vision of the Future

"Story of the Automobile"

By H. L. BARBER

Economist and Financial Writer, Author "Making Money Make Money," etc.

Everyone who manufactures, buys, sells, invents, invests, professional and salaried people, car owners, read this story of invention, early struggles, rapid development, salesmanship of the highest type—the fortunes that have been made and are to be made in the automobile industry. Contains chapter by EDWARD G. WESTLAKE, foremost writer on automobile topics, another chapter by BUSINESS BOURSE, New York—interesting from start to finish.

Get This Book 250 pages, illustrated with Charts and Comparative Tables, lists all makes of cars and prices, bound in Cloth, stamped in Gold, 8vo, $1.50 at all leading booksellers, trade supplied by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago; Baker & Taylor, New York, and other leading wholesalers. Ask your bookseller, or mailed direct upon receipt of $1.50.

A. J. MUNSON & CO., Publishers
Dept. C3, 20 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago

HYMN BOOKS

FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS OF CHURCH WORK

SEND FOR RETURNABLE EXAMINATION COPIES

THE BIGLOW & MAIN CO., New York or Chicago

Your Wants

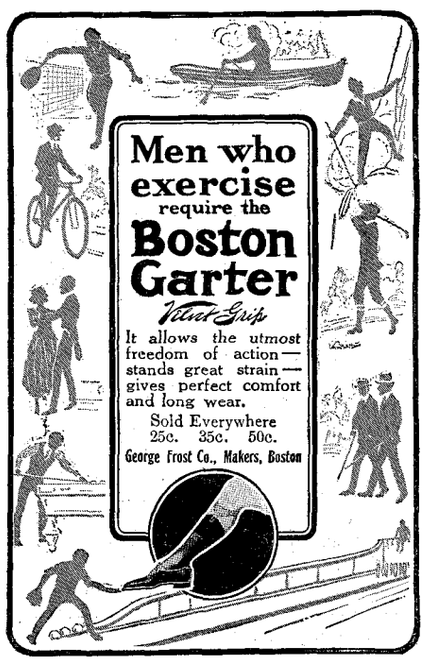
may be many or few, but undoubtedly some of them can be filled through the use of a little announcement in the classified columns of The Outlook, which are proving every week of decided value to Outlook readers. We shall be glad to send a descriptive circular and order blank on application. Address

Department of Classified Advertising
THE OUTLOOK, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

"Don't-Snore"

Trade Mark Reg. U. S., Canada, Gt. Britain, Patents

STOPS SNORING, STOPS MOUTH BREATHING
SIMPLE DEVICE CO., Middleburg, Va., Box 14


Men who exercise require the
Boston Garter
Velvet Grip
It allows the utmost freedom of action—stands great strain—gives perfect comfort and long wear.
Sold Everywhere
25c. 35c. 50c.
George Frost Co., Makers, Boston

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED